"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow partly cloudy; moderate variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,416. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CLEAN SWEEP PUTS MAINE AGAIN IN REPUBLICAN FOLD

Almost Complete Returns Indicate About 13,000 Plurality on Governor.

SENATOR JOHNSON BEATEN

Democrats Also Lose Their Seat in the House, McGillicuddy Being About 500 Behind.

PROGRESSIVES WENT BACK

Voted in Large Numbers with Republicans—Prohibitionists Score with Milliken as Governor.

Hughes Says He Can't Lose, After Maine's Result

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—When informed tonight of the results of the Maine election, so far as they had been received, Charles E. Hughes said:

"It looks good. I don't see how we can lose now."

National Chairman Willcox said:

"The result in Maine means the election of Hughes in November. It is very gratifying.

While Mr. Hughes would not comment any further in advance of fuller returns, it is known that he accepts the indicated victory as a great triumph for the party and a vindication of his own leadership. Those close to him say that as a result of the Maine figures, the critics of the management of the Maine campaign must now cease caviling and get aboard the band wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—Maine went back to the Republican fold by a decisive margin in the biennial election held today. The Republicans made a clean sweep, electing a Governor, two United States Senators, four Congressmen, and the Legislature.

On the basis of the latest returns the Republican candidate for Governor, Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls, is elected Governor over the incumbent, Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, by about 13,000 plurality.

With forty-eight precincts out of a total of 635 missing, representing forty towns and a few precincts in this city, the vote for Governor late tonight stood: Milliken, (R.,) 77,045; Curtis, (D.,) 64,807, a lead for the Republican candidate of 12,148.

At midnight the returns for the State Legislature were incomplete. The figures then stood: Senate, 12 Republicans, no Democrats, 19 seats missing; House, 90 Republicans, 27 Democrats, 34 seats missing.

The town of Gray elected a Republican to the State House of Representatives for the first time in twenty years.

The result in the sixteen counties for local officers was 14 Republican County Attorneys, 1 Democratic County Attorney, 1 county missing; Sheriffs, 13 Republicans, 1 Democrat, 1 county in doubt, 1 county missing.

Colonel Frederick Hale, the Republican candidate for United States Senator for the long term, was elected over Senator Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, Democrat, although Senator Johnson ran slightly ahead of his ticket in certain sections of the State.

Ex-Governor Bert M. Fernald of West Poland, the Republican candidate for United States Senator for the short term, was elected over Professor Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College, Democrat.

Hale's plurality is estimated at 9,500 and Fernald's at 12,000.

In the Congressional election Louis B. Goodall of Sanford, Republican, was elected in the First District over ex-State auditor Lament A. Stevens of Wells, Democrat; Wallace H. White, Jr., of Lewiston, Republican, was elected over Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy of Lewiston, Democrat, in the Second District; Congressman John A. Peters of Ellsworth, Republican, was elected over Secretary of State John E. Bunker, Democrat, in the Third District, and Ira G. Hersey of Houlton, Republican, over Leonard A. Pierce of Houlton, Democrat, in the Fourth. Lincoln County, for years strongly Democratic, turned to the Republicans.

What Late Figures Show.

With all but 90 of the 635 precincts in the State reported, returns for Governor give: Milliken, (Rep.,) 71,801; Curtis, (Dem.,) 61,003.

The same precincts in 1914 gave: Haines, (Rep.,) 51,347; Curtis, (Dem.,) 50,345; Gardner, (Prog.,) 16,282.

For United States Senator these precincts today gave: Fernald, (Rep.,) 70,793; Hale, (Rep.,) 69,780; Johnson, (Dem.,) 62,402; Sills, (Dem.,) 61,302.

For a time the result in the Second Congressional District was in doubt, but with the vote of only a half dozen small towns missing, returns that could not change the result, White had a plurality over McGillicuddy of 473 votes. Returns in the Second District from 141 precincts out of 147 give White, (Rep.,) 20,670, and McGillicuddy, (Dem.,) 20,197.

L. B. Goodall won from L. A. Stevens in the First Congressional District by 8,000. Congressman John A. Peters retained his seat, defeating John E. Bunker, in the Third District, by 4,000. Ira G. Hersey defeated Leonard A. Pierce

Continued on Page 5.

PRESIDENT HASTENS TO HIS DYING SISTER

Hope is Abandoned for Mrs. Howe, Desperately Ill in New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Annie E. Howe, President Wilson's sister, who is ill of peritonitis at her apartments in the Mohican Hotel, has no chance for recovery, her physicians say. Dr. H. M. Lee, the attending physician, and Dr. Edward P. Davis of Philadelphia, the family physician, who had been called in consultation, issued the following bulletin at 8:30 o'clock tonight:

"Mrs. Howe's condition unchanged since last bulletin. Resting comfortably."

The previous bulletin had announced that Mrs. Howe was growing weaker.

The President and Mrs. Wilson reached New London at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They had motored from Shadow Lawn to New York, where the private car Republic was waiting for them, attached to the regular Boston Express leaving New York at 1:03 P. M.

There were no crowds at the stations along the route, but at New London, where their coming had been announced, about fully 500 persons were waiting for them. Appreciating the nature of their mission, the people were unwontedly quiet, both as they took their places in the waiting limousine and when they entered the Mohican Hotel.

Secret Service officials previously had organized the local and State police in preparation for their coming, and cameramen were barred. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went directly to Mrs. Howe's bedside. Miss Margaret Wilson has been with her aunt constantly since her illness became serious, and Mrs. Howe's sons, George and Wilson, and her daughter, Mrs. Anne Cothran, are at the hotel.

The President's yacht, the Mayflower, which was placed at the disposal of the Mexican Commission for a time last week, steamed into the lower bay this evening and anchored off Fort Trumbull. The President and Mrs. Wilson spent the night aboard the yacht. They will receive reports of Mrs. Howe's condition early in the morning, and arrangements have been made to notify them immediately in case of any sudden change.

THE 71ST ARRIVES AT CAMP WHITMAN

Fever Quarantine Likely to be Lifted When the Mustering Out is Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The first of the New York regiments to get home from border duty, the Seventy-first, arrived here this morning and marched the mile or more to its new camp site. Within an hour the regiment had the lines for the various company streets laid out, with the knowledge that if paratyphoid, the disease which made its appearance at Mission, Tex., started again, the troops' period of quarantine would be indefinite. At present the regiment is under military parole, that is, no one may pass between the lines of the camp, which by its position is considered isolated by the army medical authorities.

Although the regiment had been less than five days in a troop train, there had been no sickness to speak of. On an almost perfect record for health, the regiment had one suspected paratyphoid case—that of James Reagan of Company E. According to the regimental surgeon, Reagan's condition revealed but few of the symptoms of paratyphoid shown by the three members of the regiment left at the regular army base hospital in San Antonio, and it was hoped today that his case had been misjudged in its relation to paratyphoid, as his condition was improved.

Colonel Percy Pearson of the regular army, in charge of the brigade base hospital, said today that he considered the necessity for a quarantine for the Seventy-first only temporary, but the medical examinations imposed on the Fourteenth Regiment, which is due at Camp Whitman within the next few days, would be more rigorous, because, as far as is known, the paratyphoid originated in the Fourteenth and the majority of cases had been reported from that regiment.

THINK TEUTONS SANK ITALIAN BATTLESHIP

Commission Which Investigated Destruction of Da Vinci Scouts Theory of Accident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 11. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The swift catastrophe which befell the Italian superdreadnought Leonardo da Vinci in Taranto Harbor on Aug. 2 has at length been officially announced to the public.

Toward midnight the darkened city of Taranto was suddenly brilliantly illuminated by colossal tongues of flame from seaward. The whole population rushed to the streets in panic. Almost immediately there followed a long series of terrific explosions that shook the houses to their foundations and smashed the windows. From shore the awe-stricken spectators beheld a huge fire raging in one of the magazines in the centre of the ship. Tons of metal and debris were hurled high into the air by the force of the explosion. A large quantity of shells, laid ready for the next day's gun practice, were the first to explode, and they tore a hole some forty feet square in the right side of the vessel.

With a view to avoiding a still direr disaster the Marquis Galeazzo Sorimbeni Picenardi, the first commander, gave orders to open the bulkheads and scuttle the ship. In accomplishing this and other heroic acts 21 officers and 227 members of the crew perished their fate. The remainder, comprising 13 officers and 227 men, got safely to land, many wounded men being brought off by torpedo boats while the rest were picked up as they were swimming ashore. Among the latter were the Marquis Leonardi and Second Commander Ferriero, both of whom, however, succumbed to their injuries shortly afterward.

With hundreds of searchlights converging upon her from the other warships anchored in the vicinity, the magnificent Leonardo da Vinci slowly rose by the stern, snapping her anchors one by one till she sank to the bottom. As the depth of the water where the warship sank is only about forty-two feet, hopes are entertained that the battleship may be raised by constructing a dry dock around her. In any case, it will be possible to salvage her thirteen 12-inch guns, besides thirty-eight guns of smaller calibre and much of her material.

An inquiry already held by the Italian Admiralty altogether excludes the theory of internal combustion as the cause of the disaster, and also that of external attack by an enemy. Nevertheless, the authorities are not satisfied that the catastrophe is not connected with the daring outrages perpetrated by German spies and hirelings which lately resulted in the destruction of many ships lying in port, in burning harbor stores, and vast tracts of forest land in Southern Italy. A fresh commission of distinguished naval officers and Parliamentary Deputies has been formed to conduct an inquiry.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

ALLIES START ANOTHER DRIVE ON BULGAR FRONT

British Cross the Struma and Take Four Villages, While Serbs Also Advance.

GREEKS ARE VOLUNTEERING

Rumanians Invading Hungary Capture More Positions and Follow the Foe Up.

CABINET CRISIS AT ATHENS

Premier Tenders His Resignation —King Grants Demand for Suppression of Reservists' League.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The British troops in their advance across the Struma, in the region of Lake Tahinos, have driven the Bulgarians from four villages, says a War Office statement on the operations in Macedonia issued tonight. The British also repulsed strong Bulgarian counterattacks.

The Serbians are advancing against the Bulgarians who some time ago crossed the Greek frontier near Lake Ostrovo and made a quick advance southward. Since that time the Bulgarians have retired considerably under pressure. The French also are forcing the fight, attacking from the Vardar to Lake Doiran.

Following is the British War Office announcement:

Our detachments crossed the Struma yesterday afternoon at Neohori and several places about Lake Tahinos.

After considerable opposition we expelled the enemy from the following villages: Oraorman, east of Bajraktarmah, Upper and Lower Gudeli and Nevolyen. The enemy counterattacked strongly but was repulsed with the loss of prisoners, the number of which has not yet been ascertained.

The bulletin issued by the French Army Headquarters today reads:

On the Struma front British troops crossed the river at Ortiak, under the fire of the enemy, and attacked on the left (eastern) bank the villages of Nevolyen and Karabjabes, where the enemy is obstinately defending himself.

From the region west of the Vardar to Lake Doiran, our artillery violently bombarded Bulgarian positions and made some effective practice on the enemy's batteries.

On the Serbian front a fresh withdrawal of Bulgarian advanced posts is reported.

Russians from France at Saloniki.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says it is reported from Swiss sources that, with the exception of one division, all the Russian troops which were sent to the French front have been transferred to Saloniki.

THINK DRIVE THE REAL ONE.

London Experts Rejoice at German "Blunders" on Bulgar Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.—The news from southeast Europe was generally accepted in London last night as indicating that the long-expected offensive from Saloniki really had begun. There had been a move some weeks ago which the German communiqués described as a feint, and following that the Bulgarians had advanced to Kavala.

British students on the war, who without pretending to be in the secrets of allied strategy had certain sources of information open to them, figured their hands as Joffre is reported to have done when Falkenhayn, for the sake of the German Crown Prince, began the attack on Verdun. The Bulgarian advance to Kavala was regarded as an extension of the front which weakened the Central Powers from a military point of view without sensibly improving their political situation, and the prospects, similarly, of the German-Bulgarian advance on Dobrudja was welcomed as another error on the part of the German General Staff, which was looking to the immediate rather than to the decisive future.

By the operations in Dobrudja, the Central Powers, according to this view, are wasting effort. Bucharest, with the mile-wide Danube intervening, is considered safe, and the prediction is made that the Central Powers have no more chance of reaching the Rumanian capital than they have of getting either to Paris or Petrograd.

Sarrail's offensive, it is thought here, has been taken at the psychological moment, and is to be directed against one of the main arteries of the enemy's system, the famous corridor which was to maintain communication between Berlin and Constantinople and the region beyond which entered into the German policy of Asian penetration.

By diversions in the direction of Kavala and Dobrudja, according to this view, the defensive of the corridor is seriously weakened, and if the Saloniki offensive should succeed in blocking or cutting that corridor such momentary kudos as Kavala and Dobrudja have brought would prove to have been dearly purchased.

GREEK INSURGENTS FLOCK TO AID ENTENTE

Volunteers for National Defense Army Arriving at Saloniki from All Parts of the Country.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki says:

"The revolutionary movement is active at Verria, (about forty miles southeast of Saloniki,) where Captain Bartzocas has announced to General Cordonnier, commanding the French troops, his in-

Continued on Page 8.

London Stations Searched for Slackers; Drastic Step Taken Brings Many Protests

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The dragnet of the military authorities to catch men attempting to evade military service was extended today to Marylebone Station, one of the great London terminals. As the passengers poured out from the incoming trains military and civil police officials sorted the crowds, and, passing men obviously over military age, marched the suspects into a corral roped off in a section of the booking hall.

When batches of thirty had been collected in the corral they were marched through the streets, guarded by Constables, to the police station. Top-hatted city men they were for the most part, and many were able to satisfy the authorities at once as to their right to be at large. These were allowed to go to their offices. Others, who were not carrying their papers, were allowed to telephone to their offices and homes, and during the morning relief parties with the necessary papers arrived at the police station.

At noon there were still about fifty men detained, some in the policemen's canteen, others in the waiting rooms. One by one these were released, as they satisfied the authorities. The names and addresses of others were taken, and the local police communicated with. If the particulars were found to be correct these also were released, pending inquiries.

The morning trains to Marylebone bring many city men to work, and many protests were raised against the delays caused. Several newspapers publish articles declaring against these methods, which The Star and The Daily News liken to German Zabernism. The Star makes the following comment:

"We live in an inverted world, and new ethics and a new legality are having their full innings. At another time we should have been astonished at the new duty of wives, as explained by a recruiting officer at the Marylebone Police Court Saturday. In many cases, he said, the escape of men liable to military service had been promptly defeated by their own wives or sweethearts, who had shown their patriotism by writing to the recruiting officer.

"'These women are splendid,' said the officer, 'and simply shame the men.'

"We have heard occasional protests from the feminist side against the words of the marriage service to 'love, honor, and obey,' but we never before have seen it suggested that a wife's duty should include 'and to betray him to the police if occasion offers.' The spectacle of Bathsheba giving up Uriah to conscription and proceeding to draw his separation allowance may be approved by the new morality, but it is one which it will take some time to reconcile to the plain man's conscience."

The newspaper, which condemns raids on railroad stations, places of entertainment, and other places of public resort, contends that the rounding-up process does not show the existence of a sufficient number of slackers to justify methods 'whereby good citizens are hustled and herded in police stations.' Figures collected by one paper show that in three raids 419 men have been taken to the police station, with the result that six finally were brought before a Magistrate, the rest being released. That is, 413 men "as free from offense as a Cabinet Minister of a Bishop were marched under escort through jeering crowds and then were detained from one to five hours."

Of the 180 men taken in the raid at Marylebone Station one solitary individual was charged in police court with being an absentee under the Military Service act, and he possessed a certificate of exemption from combatant service as a conscientious objector.

GIANT BRIDGE SPAN COLLAPSES; 11 DEAD

5,000-Ton Link of Quebec's Greatest Work of Its Kind Falls Into St. Lawrence.

50,000 WITNESS DISASTER

Steel Was Being Hoisted in Place When Crash Came—Second in Nine Years.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—More than 50,000 persons, massed today along both banks of the St. Lawrence River here, and on the heights of the historic Plains of Abraham, to watch the start of the raising to its buttresses 150 feet high, the largest bridge span in the world, saw it sag suddenly at the huge chains that held it, quickly buckle in the middle, and with a roar like an explosion and amid the crash of its rended steel, collapse and sink 200 feet to the river's bottom.

A multitude of small craft that held crowds of sightseers, ranging from titled Cabinet members and world-famous engineers to moving picture photographers, who a moment before had been watching the giant fabricated structure slowly rise from its barges on the water and then collapse like a spider's web, hurried to the spot and started the work of rescuing as many as possible of the ninety-odd workmen who had been dashed into the river when the collapse came. Of these eleven are known to be dead, either from drowning or injury, and the bodies of more, it is feared, may be found later. A score of injured survivors are in hospitals.

The scene of today's disaster is the same spot where on Aug. 29, 1907, a bridge structure different in form but designed to be of nearly the same magnitude, collapsed with the loss of seventy lives.

While officials and engineers were striving to learn the cause of the collapse from the varying stories of eyewitnesses, the Dominion Government, which had offered a million-dollar subsidy to the builders, the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, for completion of the work, had started an investigation to place the blame for the accident. The loss in material is estimated at $500,000. The total cost of the bridge, of which today's lost span was to be the principal structural part, was to be $17,000,000.

The bridge was to connect this city with the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence River, and to carry the traffic of eight railroads, cutting off 200 miles of the rail distance from Halifax to Western Canada.

Huge Span Towed on Pontoons.

For months past engineers and bridge workers, toiling on a chain of specially built pontoons above the city, where the river widens and where navigation was unhampered, have been rearing in its entirety the structure which collapsed today. Mindful of the previous failure, when the bridge was built piece by piece from a great height over the waters of the St. Lawrence, the designers of the present span set about their task in a way not tried before in engineering practice on such a scale. The entire structure, weighing more than 5,000 tons, was built on the pontoons, as it was to rest later above the river.

The girders and beams of the span, visible for miles around, slowly took shape until yesterday, the work was done. There floated them, ready for elevation to the buttresses on Quebec's heights and, on the opposite shore, a structure 640 feet long. It was to be the keystone of the whole work, which when completed was to have been 3,220 feet from shore to shore, and to have marked the completion of a transportation project which Canadians had been preparing for over half a century.

With the buttresses already built to support its great weight, and specially built 5,000-ton hydraulic jacks ready to raise the completed span to its height, the day was made the occasion for a celebration by high Government officials, engineers from all parts of the world, a portion of the Australian Cabinet, who had stopped to see the bridge raised on their way from the front, and the general public.

Had the disaster been cunningly designed rather than an accident which engineers cannot explain, the setting would have been the same. Four hours previous excursion trains had discharged crowds of sightseers at vantage points

Continued on Page 7.

DR. ANDERSON FOUND ARCTIC LESS HONEST

Stefansson Associate, Reaching Seattle, Says the Natives Now Beg and Pilfer.

COPPER FINDS ARE RICH

Transportation Problem Is, However, an Obstacle—Great Bathurst Inlet Region Carefully Mapped.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 11.—The steamship Northwestern arrived here this afternoon with the members of the Southern party of the Canadian arctic expedition which for the last three years has been carrying out a program of scientific investigation along the north coast of the American continent under the direction of Dr. R. M. Anderson. With Dr. Anderson are J. J. O'Neill, geologist; J. R. Cox, topographer; D. Jenness, ethnologist, and George H. Wilkins, photographer. The other two of the scientific staff, K. G. Chipman, chief geographer, and Fritz Johansen, naturalist, are journeying to Ottawa by other routes.

The men of the expedition are in perfect health and show little evidence of having endured the rigors of arctic conditions for so long a period. When they were asked if they were not happy to be once more restored to the conveniences of civilization, they smiled, but unanimously agreed that, although they had had many unusual experiences, they could not complain of exceptional hardship or privations.

Dr. Anderson was asked if he had noticed any difference in the demeanor of the natives since he last visited them.

"At the present time," he said, "I should say that they are less honest than I gave them credit for being when I visited them first in 1911. Begging and petty pilfering seem to be more common than I found them at that time. They are in general very hospitable and kindly disposed to strangers and are anxious for white men to come in with trading materials. I do not think that they have had, as yet, enough contact with white men to change their nature or demeanor very much."

"Did you find much bird life in the neighborhood of your bases?" he was asked.

"Our station for the first year at Collinson Point, Alaska," he said, "was fairly rich in bird life, for the arctic, but our later station on the south side of Dolphin and Union Straits was exceedingly scanty in both plant and bird life. Certain parts of Coronation Gulf and Southern Victoria Land are more favorable. I have been able to extend the knowledge of the range of a number of species. We have a good collection of most of the species of the region. Some of our collections have already been received at Ottawa, but the bulk of them, including a number from the northern section of the expedition, are with us on the steamship, and will be forwarded to Ottawa at the first opportunity."

Mr. O'Neill, the geologist, was asked if the three years of isolation did not drag wearily.

"Not in the least," he said; "but then there was so much to be done when conditions were favorable for field work and during the winters the time passed quickly, since we had an abundance of reading matter, and considerable time was taken up compiling results and preparing for the next season's work.

"Whenever possible we depended on the country for supplies, at least for dog food, but on many occasions we ourselves were glad to exchange our concentrated diet for the food of the country, such as seal meat, caribou meat, and sometimes seal blubber, for one relishes a fair amount of fat with one's meats in the arctic."

Describes Copper Discoveries.

The investigations of the Coronation Gulf district are exceptionally promising, particularly in deposits of native copper. The copper deposits of Bathurst Inlet are of low grade type. The copper occurs in a series of amygdaloidal lavas, with a total thickness of several hundred feet. In many of these native copper is found distributed throughout the rock, and also in veins. The position of the ore, much of which is on the islands of Bathurst Inlet, fur-

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STRIKE GRIP ON TRANSIT TIGHTENING; JAMMED INTERBORO TRAINS LESS SURE; CITY-WIDE STRIKE THREAT WANES TO 70,000

Strike Forced to Crush Union, Fitzgerald Charges; Shonts Replies It's a Union Attempt at Domination

William B. Fitzgerald, leader of the carmen's strike, made this charge in a statement issued yesterday:

The strike has been forced on us by the railway officials, who, in retaliation for the increased wages which the movement started by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes forced them to pay, in an effort to stop the rush of their employes, who were joining the union, have violated every principle of justice and fair dealing in their effort to punish the union.

Both companies are dominated and controlled by the same set of officers and Directors and are backed by the most powerful aggregation of capital in the world. This fact is plain. Their determination to crush the union is deliberate, and undertaken with the fullest realization of power and widest appreciation of what such result may mean.

The President of the United States and Congress have just enacted into law the principle of the eight-hour day, for which organized labor has contended for more than a quarter of a century. Organized capital does not intend that such legislation shall remain on the statute books. It intends to dominate legislation, just as it dominates business and finance.

Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, General Manager, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, replied to this last night with a statement, which said, in part:

Let no one be misled by the charge that the Interborough is trying to crush out unionism. The fact is that the company actually encouraged the formation of a union, to be entirely controlled by the men themselves and to include every employe on the payrolls not having disciplinary power over other employes. The company went one step further; it not only agreed to a contract with the men collectively, but it asked that the agreement also be submitted to each man individually. Thus the men of the Interborough have an effective union of their own, which is obviously satisfactory to them.

The real point underlying the existing difficulty is the determination of the Amalgamated Union to impose itself upon this company and to supplant the union of the Interborough employes, against the expressed wish of the men themselves.

STRIKEBREAKERS TELL OF REVOLT

Testify That Their Foreman Beat Them and Police Kept Hands Off.

MAYOR WILL INVESTIGATE

P. S. Commission Hears Charges That Men Were Herded and Starved in Traction Barns.

Mayor Mitchel heard the leader of a band of striking strikebreakers testify before the Public Service Commission yesterday that policemen in uniform were in one of the car barns of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company when he and other emergency men, 150 of whom virtually were being held prisoners, suffered a beating from one of the foremen of the detective agency which had brought him and his fellows from Chicago.

Morton Wyatt, a former member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said that the policemen made no effort to interfere although "one of the sluggers" struck him on the side of the head with a piece of pipe or brass knuckles. Wyatt testified that he and nine other strikebreakers had revolted because they had not received their pay. He said the detective agency had not lived up to its promise, and that he and his companions had been mistreated, that they were compelled to live in filth, and had not been given enough to eat by their so-called "prison" keepers.

So impressed was Mr. Mitchel by this testimony that he left his chair while the strikebreaker was testifying and ordered the Police Department to make an immediate investigation. Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham completed a preliminary inquiry before the Public Service Commission had ended its session, and told the Mayor that he much doubted if the policemen had actually witnessed the alleged assault on Wyatt, but Mr. Mitchel asserted that an exhaustive investigation would be made of conditions at all of the barns where strikebreakers were being housed, in order to determine if any charge of aiding the detective agency in ill-treating its emergency men could be laid against the police.

Pay Cut Down, They Say.

Wyatt's appearance at the head of the delegation of striking strikebreakers caused a flurry in the room in which the Public Service Commission was conducting its investigation of the strike. With the exception of Wyatt and a gray-haired man who said he was Edward F. Wilson of 103 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, all of the men were typical strikebreakers. Most of them had been recruited in Chicago and were roughly dressed. They said they had been brought to New York City by the Bergoff Brothers & Waddell Labor Agency of 120 Liberty Street, and had originally been promised $5 a day for their services. After coming here they said they had been cut down to $4, and when they remonstrated had been told they would be "beaten up."

Wyatt testified that he had been engaged to work as a motorman on the subway, although he had never worked at that occupation in his life.

"One hundred and fifty strikebreakers, all of them brought here from Chicago, are prisoners in the car barn at 170th Street and Third Avenue," he said. "All of them have gone on strike and want to quit, but the guards won't let 'em out."

Counsel for the street carmen's organization, who had interrupted the regular proceedings of the commission to have the men testify, were highly delighted by Wyatt's testimony, which was offered as proof of the "questionable" methods being used to break the strike.

"We arrived in New York City on the evening of Sept. 8," Wyatt said, "and they took us up to the Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue barn, and put us on the third floor. They were going to give us $5 a day, and they said they would give me a permanent

Continued on Page 2.

SYMPATHY STRIKE WOULD CALL 70,000

Hugh Frayne Says It Was Never Intended to Affect 800,000 Organized Men.

AIM ONLY AT TRACTION COS.

Unions Whose Members Might Help to Cripple Transit Lines to Vote on Question.

Should a sympathetic strike of trade unions to aid the traction strikers be declared in New York, 800,000 men would not be involved, but probably not more than 60,000 with 70,000 at the outside. Hugh Frayne, State Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Chairman of the Conference Committee appointed by the federated labor organizations to aid and advise the striking car men, made that statement last night.

In the event of a sympathetic strike, he explained, only unions would be involved whose members were directly concerned with the operations of the traction companies. In this class he named eccentric engineers and firemen, longshoremen who handle fuel for the traction companies, and power house men.

Mr. Frayne's admission followed a meeting of the conference committee of which he is the chairman. It was this committee which on Sunday adopted the resolution recommending that the federated labor organizations of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle declare themselves in favor of "a sympathetic strike of all organized wage earners in their jurisdiction, in support of the contention of the street railway men for the right to organize."

"It was said by labor leaders on Sunday night that if the sympathy strike recommendation should be carried into effect approximately 800,000 men would be involved. Is that a correct statement of fact?" Mr. Frayne was asked.

Unions to Decide.

"I have never made any statement that such a number of men would be involved," Mr. Frayne replied. And even those who might be involved, he went on to say must decide the matter for themselves. "Whether the recommendation for a sympathetic strike will be followed is a matter for the various unions themselves to decide," he said. "It is now up to them to say what action shall be taken. The committee cannot call a strike."

"Would you favor calling out men who are entirely satisfied with the terms of their employments; who are on the best of terms with their employers, and the continuance of whose work cannot possibly affect the operation of trains and cars in New York?" Mr. Frayne was asked.

"The trades to be called out will, no doubt, be those whose operation is necessary in the carrying on of the traction business; that is, the trades whose tying up will go a long way toward supplying the pressure that may be necessary to settle this thing," was the answer.

Puts Limit at 70,000 on Sunday.

The plain implication in the resolution made public on Sunday night was that every union man in New York and vicinity would be called out, and that about 800,000 men would be involved. Now, isn't that true?"

"Some other labor men may have said that; I never did," replied Mr. Frayne.

In answer to other questions Frayne said that the various labor unions which might be involved in a possible sympathetic strike were all expected to vote on the question before the end of the present week. It might be three or four days, he added, before their action was made public.

There was a report last night that the firemen employed in the power houses

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ABANDON CALL TO 800,000

Only Trades That Serve Transit Companies Would Be Involved.

MITCHEL HOPES FOR TRUCE

Shonts and Hedley, Answering Fitzgerald, Deny Attack on Union Labor.

STRIKEBREAKERS ON 3D AV.

Bronx Surface Lines Are Demoralized—Westchester Still Walks.

The three-county traction strike did not spread yesterday, and the threatened sympathetic walkout of union labor narrowed down as possibly affecting only 70,000 workers, yet for the public there appeared no prospect of immediate relief.

Probability that the transportation famine would not grow much more acute crystallized out of reports from Brooklyn and Staten Island that there seemed no immediate danger that trolleymen in those two boroughs would join the walkout.

Queens motormen and conductors were again reported on call, awaiting the behest of union leaders to quit their cars.

Complete transit paralysis may be Westchester's further portion of transportation trouble if efforts to induce interurban operatives to join the strike succeed. Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon had not a single surface car to ride in all day yesterday. Officials of these Third Avenue subsidiaries again cited the law requiring strikebreakers to be two weeks' residents, and declined to prophesy relief.

Surface Cars Called In at Dusk.

Every trolley car in Manhattan and the Bronx was run into the barns again at nightfall. Not a single car passed over the rails after 7:30 last evening.

Mayor Mitchel was still hopeful last night of forcing a quick settlement of the battle between the companies and the men. Governor Whitman looked over the local situation yesterday and returned to Albany last night without attempting action.

The Interborough maintained operation of the subway and elevated at normal, but schedules were demoralized, trains were shortened and the strikers announced gains in their ranks from that system's motormen.

The green cars of the New York Railways Company, the red cars of the Third Avenue Railway Company, the Union Railway's rolling stock in the Bronx, and the Second Avenue Railroad's blue cars on the east side moved in inadequate numbers during daylight hours. The service they afforded was crippled and halting, and the companies were forced to abandon some lines altogether.

The Third Avenue Company used strikebreakers, and President Whitridge reiterated his determination to crush the Amalgamated Association.

No Desire to Crush Union.

The Interborough and the New York Railways Company, on the other hand, denied any effort to "crush unionism" in the broad sense, asserting they fought only to give their men the right to work and the public the right to ride.

Congestion on the first business day of the strike was widespread and severe. Women fainted, men suffered minor injuries, and the public's temper was sorely tried by vexatious delays and overcrowding. However, the cool weather helped.

Every variety of private conveyance was pressed into livery service, but that service remained insufficient.

The Public Service Commission may terminate its strike hearings and report today. W. B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated, charged before it that traction officials were in collusion to annihilate the union. He iterated this in a formal statement to the public.

The Mayor investigated complaints of Interborough strikebreakers that they were mistreated.

FEW SURFACE CARS RUN.

Complete Night Tieup Follows Day of Erratic Service on All Lines.

The surface car strikers more than held their own yesterday. On not one of the systems affected did anything even approaching a normal number of cars get over the rails. Strikers said sixty more motormen had deserted the Interborough, but company officials despised disarranged schedules and shortened trains insisted that subway and elevated service was about normal.

In the three Westchester cities where the Third Avenue subsidiaries furnish the only means of electric transportation—Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon—there was dearth of service as complete as on the first day of the strike. The company, blocked by the law requiring operatives to be two weeks' residents, made no outward move to break the strike. Even if a few of their men remained loyal, the operating

heads decided not to use them in an effort to furnish service.

For the second time in the present strike, the entire cessation in Westchester was duplicated in all Manhattan and the Bronx last night, when operators of the green, red, and blue cars, which include all the trolley lines in New York and Bronx Counties, decided not to tempt the strikers and their well-wishers to violence by moving a single car after dark.

Bronx dwellers suffered again more than their southern neighbors, because the first business day of the tie-up threw so great a mass of traffic on the Interborough system, and dwellers in that borough who reached their subway and elevated stations after long walks found vexatious delays and irritating overcrowding awaiting them.

The Union Railway Company succeeded in operating but forty cars in the whole borough, despite its offer of double pay and its school for strike-breakers, through which "new employes," (the company declines to use the term strikebreakers,) were rushed as rapidly as possible. General Manager Maher was hopeful of affording better service today, but his patrons began to despair of being able to ride in comfort soon unless the company used professional "finks" to break the strike. Two hundred and fifty-two is the normal week-day number of Bronx trolleys.

On the Pelham Parkway, Morris Avenue, 163d Street, 154th Street, Randall Avenue, and 149th Street lines there was no service whatsoever, according to official reports.

Union and Third Avenue Cos.

The Union Railways Company, as did the parent Third Avenue Company, continued its offer to take back every employe who wanted to return as an individual, and to pay every one double wages as long as the strike lasted. No promise was made that an attempt to introduce the master and servant contracts would not be made in the future, but no contracts had circulated up to last night.

The Third Avenue system, affording service largely on the east side of Manhattan and in Harlem, as well as on important crosstown lines, was worse crippled than any other road. Tremendous efforts were made by the operating heads to recuperate from the blow the strike had dealt their business, but every observer of the attempt to furnish service realized that the company's traffic was badly demoralized.

On its cars were to be seen many uniformed men, and the company made no secret of its efforts to press into service every operator who could be obtained without resort to professional strike-breaking agencies.

This company, like the others involved, removed almost all its open cars. It was said the closed vehicles were used because they offered better protection to motormen and conductors, while the fare boxes on the back were likely to act as a deterrent to new conductors, who might be tempted by receiving money directly into their own hands in the open cars.

The Third Avenue Railway succeeded in operating but forty-four cars at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The number grew to forty-seven at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and then mounted to seventy-three when the day's maximum was recorded. Five hundred and five is the normal number for weekdays.

On the Post Office and Brooklyn lines no service at all was furnished, all trolleys usually so destined having been switched back at some intermediate point. The east and west belt lines, the Cortlandt Street line, the Manhattan Bridge lines, and the Fort Lee Ferry and Pleasant Avenue lines either were abandoned entirely or the cars were halted short of their usual destinations.

The company's efforts, with the comparatively few cars at its disposal, was to concentrate on crosstown service. It succeeded in maintaining ten-minute headway in Forty-second Street, six-minute headway in 125th Street, and five-minute headway in Fifty-ninth Street.

The Second Avenue Lines.

The Second Avenue Railroad got only twenty-two of a normal total of 103 cars in motion, and those twenty-two were laid up at dark. All rolling stock operated was manned by the few of the road's old men who had stuck to their posts. Receiver John Beaver reaffirmed his intention not to employ strikebreakers.

On the finger's of one's two hands could be counted the gain in the number of trolleys operated by the New York Railways Company yesterday over those of Sunday. The green car system got up to a fraction more than 20 per cent. efficiency, but it has hovered within 1 per cent. of that figure since the strike started.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning 258 green cars were in operation, and officials of the company hoped, with that good start, to be able to show encouraging gains by the evening rush hours. Instead, the service dropped to 212 cars at noon. Two hours later, after every available platform man had been pressed into service, 267 cars were running. That was the best the company could do.

President Shonts's declaration again last night that strikebreakers would not be resorted to by the New York Railways Company led the employes to point to the fact that their ranks had remained unbroken for nearly one week, and to assert with every show of confidence that the company couldn't crush them.

The New York Railways Company did not slight any of its lines, but distributed the cars so that some were running over each route. Wire screens such as have been used in the subway since the strike started were installed in many green cars yesterday to protect the motormen.

800 INTERBORO MEN OUT, SHONTS ADMITS

Says Service is Normal, Though Stations Are Skipped and Trains Are Short.

The attitude of the Interborough strikers was plainly stiffened yesterday by the talk of a general sympathy strike and by the failure of the traction companies to win back more than a few surface line employes.

Leaders of the men asserted that Interborough heads were bluffing when they said they had a month's coal supply for their power houses and that co-operation of tidewater boatmen and longshoremen would bring the greatest single transit system in the city face to face with coal famine which would shut down the dynamos more effectively than any walkout of employes.

President Shonts and other Interborough officials still maintained that service was above normal, but the strikers scouted the claim. If the trains were normal in number they were not normal in length, and they failed to keep to any regular schedule. There were long waits on the jammed platforms and some trains skipped stations, but the company declared officially last night that after the rush hour the service was "as normal as it was a year ago."

On the Second Avenue elevated there was a forty-minute block in the afternoon and at the 149th Street transfer station between subway and elevated the congestion at times became almost insufferable.

There were noticeably more guards in part uniform or no uniform yesterday, and the same visual evidence that platform men and ticket choppers in increasing numbers had gone out. Mr. Shonts admitted that 800 men were on strike.

These figures were given out by the Police Department showing the operation of Interborough trains during the day:

Subway—7 A. M., 64; 9 A. M., 98; 11 A. M., 96; 3 P. M., 75; 5 P. M., (the day's maximum,) 124.

Elevated—7 A. M., 139; 9 A. M., (maximum,) 253; 11 A. M., 192; 3 P. M., 135; 5 P. M., 186.

The company issued a comparison of Sunday's passenger figures with those of the even date last year, showing that it had handled a bigger crowd this year. The increase may have been due to some extent to the crippling of surface car lines. These are the figures:

	1916.	1915.
Elevated	661,141	580,195
Subway	606,867	533,068
Queens	6,380	2,845
Total	1,274,388	1,116,108

About 2,000 men on strike from the Interborough attended a mass meeting yesterday in the Lyceum, 86th Street and Third Avenue. They were addressed by Fifth International Vice President P. J. O'Brien of the Amalgamated Association, O. G. Monroe of Pittsfield, Mass., and Peter J. Rooney of Worcester, Mass. The men were enthusiastic and pledged themselves to remain firm until the strike was won.

Hugh Frayne, State Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said after the meeting:

"The situation is about 1,000 per cent. rosier than at any time since the beginning of the strike. Sixty-nine additional subway and elevated motormen and about 200 gatemen and agents have joined the strike today."

WILL BEAT THE STRIKERS TRACTION HEADS INSIST

Deny Union Victory Claims and Still Say They Will Fight to a Finish.

Officials of the transit systems affected by the strike did not weaken yesterday. Assertions of some of them that they were out to crush the Amalgamated, and that their future dealings would have to be with their own men, were as emphatic as on any previous day of the strike, and, despite the failure of any traction company involved to show material gains in the contest, those officers who talked for publication uttered confident predictions of victory.

Third Avenue officials again were bitter in their attacks on the unions, and Interborough officers denied the accuracy of the victory claims of their striking employes. Charles E. Chalers, attorney for the receiver of the Second Avenue Railroad, denied that the company would endeavor to stop the strike by court proceedings.

"You know they've got those ordinances up there that we can't employ men who haven't been residents two weeks, and I don't know just what to do about it," said Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway, when asked if the tie-up of the Westchester subsidiaries would continue in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle as long as the strike lasted.

"We haven't men of our own to run the cars and the lawmakers have forbidden us to hire others," he added.

Mr. Whitridge said of the situation generally:

"The thing to do for everybody—newspaper editors, newspaper reporters, and 'night reporters' and the general public—is not to get excited and to 'keep their shirts on.' The strike will not get beyond control and I do not see the least prospect of the militia being needed.

"For ourselves, I can say that we will not call on strikebreakers in the accepted sense of that word. We will continue to take on new men, and our old men who are returning. That will enable us to render increased service day by day and gradually to return to normal.

"We are not fighting in connection with the Interborough and we have heard nothing from them or their officers. I propose to fight it out alone; I'm tired of being blackguarded, and I shall have no further dealings with the union whatsoever.

"I don't believe that this general strike they talk about is possible; I can't say what effect it would have, but I consider it a mere threat and can say that on me and my conduct of the company's affairs it would have no effect whatsoever."

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, said at the Hotel Belmont yesterday:

"We are still maintaining normal service on the subway and elevated systems, and we have about 260 cars running on the New York Railways. This is about ten better than any day since the strike began. The older men are standing by us, and we are satisfied to let them operate the number of cars already in commission. Of course we could send out more cars, but we are willing to leave the number as it stands. We have not employed any strikebreakers on the green cars."

Mr. Shonts admitted there were 800 men out on the Interborough system—many less than the strikers say—and declared he was gratified that the company was able to furnish the normal long-haul north and south transportation.

FEAR WHITE PLAINS MEN WILL JOIN THE TIE UP

Westchester Residents Hear Trolley Employes Bound by Contract Will Strike.

The traction tie-up in Westchester County yesterday was almost complete. Practically no cars ran except those in White Plains operated by the Westchester Street Railway, whose employes have an agreement with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which, in the opinion of the employers, binds them not to strike for a perod of three years. The cars are operated under a contract with the railroad company.

Residents of White Plains were made uneasy last night, however, by rumors that, despite the agreement, the White Plains men would go out on a sympathetic strike. Agents of the New York strikers circulated among them and were reported to be winning converts to their cause. The cars kept running on schedule all day and all night, going to Tarrytown, Mamaroneck, and Mount Vernon as usual and carrying capacity crowds, but the strike seemed imminent to some, although the union officials would not talk.

All other lines in Westchester were at a standstill, and persons who habitually use them going to and from work in New York faced the worst situation in the history of the county's traffic. Two factors made transportation practically impossible in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle cars, and the companies were prevented by law from sending out cars in charge of motormen who had not had fifteen days' experience—this prevented the use of strikebreakers—and, second, the service of automobile buses and trucks, which has relieved the situation in past strikes, was not at the command of travelers because all of the vehicles not needed in the county's public and private business had responded to the demand in New York City. Chauffeurs and truckmen, finding the impromptu transportation business in the city remunerative, had left the county.

ASSAILS MORGAN PAYMENTS.

Fitzgerald Says Banker and His Aids Got $10,000,000 from Subway.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, issued a memorandum last night in which he said that approximately $10,000,000 went to J. P. Morgan, his associates, and agents as one result of subway building.

"Interborough officials are bitter," the statement said, "because the unionizing of the road compelled an increase in the wages of the employes of a few cents a day each. The increase granted to all the men will not equal in ten years the sum paid to J. P. Morgan and his traction associates, who aim to destroy the union. In testifying before the United States Industrial Relations Commission Mr. Morgan said that if a longshoreman could not get more than $10 a week he was not entitled to more. Interborough employes are trying to get only a living wage from Mr. Morgan and his associates."

Mr. Fitzgerald attacked President Shonts, Attorney Rogers, and Auditor E. P. J. Gaynor for the bonuses he said they received from the Interborough. He said President Whitridge of the Third Avenue Railway Company was, "a reactionary of the worst kind, a type of Bourbon driven out of France in 1798."

The statement went on:

"Mr. Whitridge whines because it is charged that his letters condemning the unions sound like Shonts's writing. Does Mr. Whitridge believe that he is innocent of the charge? Does he think he is fooling the public or the union? Suppose Mr. Shonts did not write Mr. Whitridge's letters; suppose Mr. Shonts's attorney wrote them—does that save Mr. Whitridge from the accusations? Mr. Shonts's letters are written by his attorney and O. K.'d by his Directors, and so are Mr. Whitridge's and the attorney for Shonts, and Whitridge is James L. Quackenbush."

MOB SMASHES CAR WITH POLICE ABOARD

Motorman and Conductor Are Driven Off—Strikebreaker Beaten Near Barn.

MANY FALSE RIOT ALARMS

Four Go to Workhouse for Sunday Violence—Three Women Held for Stoning Cars.

With 5,800 policemen on strike duty—nearly half the entire force—and what the police authorities characterized as "adequate preparations" made against the calling out of all the union men in New York, the fifth day of the strike passed with no more serious violence than any of those which had preceded. As before, there were many instances of bricks thrown at surface cars and elevated trains, sometimes with injuries to employes or passengers; occasionally attacks by strikers or hoodlums posing as strike sympathizers on workers who remained at their posts, and considerable bad language in connection with picketing; but there have been no riots and no fatalities. The police received many telephone alarms yesterday from persons calling from points that seemed to be threatened, but always the danger had disappeared when the reserves arrived; and it came to be suspected that much of this came from sympathisers or persons engaged in disorder who wanted to throw the police off the track.

A crowd estimated by excited eye-witnesses all the way from 50 to 800 came out of Lyceum Hall, at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, which has been the scene of many of the principal strike meetings, yesterday afternoon and saw a Third and Amsterdam Avenue car, northbound, passing the building. They followed it up the avenue for a couple of blocks and some of them glass in the car was broken with bricks and stones. At Eighty-sixth Street the crowd swarmed aboard, and despite the nightsticks of the two patrolmen on the car the motorman and conductor were dragged off and chased away. Reserves arrived in time to find the crowd dispersed and the car tenanted by the two patrolmen.

Strikebreaker Beaten.

Philip Henrich, a strikebreaker watchman employed at the New York Railways car barns at Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, incautiously left the circle of police protection around the barns yesterday evening to get a glass of beer, and was set upon by a crowd which chased him down Eighth Avenue and west into Forty-third Street. He had been badly beaten about the head when he took refuge in a hallway and was rescued by a woman who let him into her flat and locked the door. The crowd was dispersed by Lieut. Underhill and Patrolman Ackerman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

As 150 newly arrived strikebreakers from Philadelphia and Virginia were marching into the Third Avenue elevated yards at 179th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday evening, one of them stumbled over a suitcase and the flopping of his coattail revealed a revolver in his hip pocket. Detectives Hazlitt and McCarthy of the Bronx Bureau arrested him on the charge of violating the Sullivan law and then frisked all the rest of the contingent. But they found no more guns. The strikebreakers here are not heavily provided with armament; a thorough search of the several hundred green cars here, a few days ago, disclosing only four revolvers.

Police Courts were busy yesterday with persons arrested for disturbances on Sunday. Patrolman Harry Carty of the East Fifty-first Street station appeared as complainant against five men who had attacked him when he came to the rescue of a ticket chopper in the elevated station at Second Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street on Sunday afternoon and had beaten him about the head before put under arrest. The five, Peter Gleason of 1,687 Second Avenue, Patrick J. McManus of 215 East Eighty-ninth Street, Thomas Jones of 248 West 135th Street, Philip J. Clark of 792 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, and Thomas Clark of 248 West 145th Street, were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court.

Four Go to Workhouse.

Magistrate Frothingham, in Harlem Court, imposed four workhouse sentences on men arrested on Sunday afternoon during the attack on Madison Avenue cars above 103d Street. Morris Hurwitz of 58 East 107th Street, Rubin Rudolph of 204 East Ninety-ninth Street, and Simon Drew of 39 West 112th Street were sentenced to twenty days each, and Herman Finkelstein of 50 East 108th Street to five days.

Three women also appeared before Magistrate Frothingham charged with throwing stones at cars. Fannie Smith of 310 East 103d Street was sentenced to ten days in the workhouse, and Anna Lansky and Dora Treger, both of 331 East 113th Street, were held in $2,000 bail each on the charge of felonious assault. They were accused of throwing stones, one of which struck Mrs. Samuel Winnick of 25 East 112th Street, fracturing her skull.

Half a dozen other arrests were made during the day, most of them for undue violence in attempting to persuade employes of the companies to leave their work.

Patrolman Henry Stewart of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was taken to Fordham Hospital with slight injuries after a collision between two surface cars at West Farms Square, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. Stewart was riding on the front platform of one of the cars, and as the platform gate was half open, he was thrown off.

SAYS STRIKE EATS UP DUAL SUBWAY PROFITS

Organizer Fitzgerald Tells Public Its Money Is Going to Fight Union Labor.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, who is in charge of the transit strike in this city and vicinity, issued a statement yesterday which was, in effect, a warning and a prophecy—a warning that the strike would be ruinous to taxpayers if it were prolonged, and a prophecy that it was only the forerunner of a broad struggle between capital and labor.

He charged that capital, displeased with President Wilson's eight-hour law, did not intend that such legislation should remain on the statute books and was determined to dominate legislation "just as they dominate business and finance." He accused the transit companies of seeking to crush the union by acts in violation of the August agreement, while seeking to impress the public that the union was the violator, and predicted that the union could not be broken, though the effort would occasion such a deficit in the finances of the dual subway system that "the city will never receive a single cent out of the subway investment." The statement follows:

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes of America who are on strike against the Interborough and New York Railways companies have no desire to inconvenience or annoy the general public. The strike has been forced upon them by the railway officials, who, in retaliation for the increased wages which the movement started by the Amalgamated forced them to pay, and in an effort to stop the rush of their employes joining the union, have violated every principle of justice and fair dealing in their effort to punish the union.

Says Power Is Realized.

Both companies are dominated and controlled by the same set of officials and Directors, and are backed by the most powerful aggregation of capital in the world. The fact is plain; their determination to crush the union is deliberate and undertaken with the fullest realization of power.

The President of the United States and Congress have just enacted into law the principle of the eight-hour day, for which organized labor has contended for more than a quarter of a century. Organized capital does not intend that such legislation shall remain on the statute books. They intend to dominate legislation, just as they dominate business and finance.

The struggle in this city is only a symptom of the purpose and intention of organized capital. The method by which the strike was produced is only an index of the artfulness of the traction companies. They have tried to make it appear that the employes went out on strike willfully and in violation of their agreement with the companies. This is not the case. The individual contracts of employment which it was sought to have the men sign were misrepresented to the men and misunderstood by them, and these "master and servant" contracts are in themselves a violation of the agreement of Aug. 7, signed by the companies' officials and the employes.

This agreement was accepted and followed by the union in good faith, but no sooner was the compact signed than the railroad officials began to evolve plans to circumvent it and they finally employed a boss strikebreaker in an attempt to break the union.

Waddell, the boss strikebreaker, says the strike costs the Interboro $200,000 a day. How does he know that? He admits Mr. Shonts doesn't know him and that he was employed by Mr. Hedley alone. Did Hedley tell him what the strike costs the Interboro? Is he aiming to eat up the $15,000,000 surplus accumulated by that company in the last ten years in extortionate charges for strikebreakers? The fact that Mr. Hedley spends fabulous sums of money for strikebreakers is no proof of his ability to break the strike. The Thompson Committee showed that his bonuses and rake-offs from the company exceeded $100,000 in ten years, and that his collective salary is $50,000 a year.

Predicts That People Must Pay.

It also showed that Hedley was using his knowledge of subway plans and development to profit by investment and that he was hogging the emolument from inventions and improvements adopted by the Interborough. And yet Mr. Hedley had the face to declare that his services were worth more than his income from the company. And he has said in the recent conference with the employes that he will never receive the amount of money he is worth.

Does Hedley hope to succeed Shonts as President of the Interborough? Is that to be his reward for breaking the strike?

The people must begin to understand the meaning of Hedley's expenditure for strikebreakers, because every dollar that the Interborough spends for this purpose will eventually come out of the pockets of the people themselves. It will be added to the total cost of operation and deducted from the gross income and net profits to be divided between the city and the Interborough under the terms of the dual contract.

The original estimate of the city's share of the dual system was $164,000,000. The actual cost will exceed $200,000,000. Do the people want accumulated deficits as well as accumulated interest charges to be piled up so that the city will never receive a single cent out of the subway investment? On the basis of the original estimate, interest charges on subway bonds are to be included in the tax budget for many years. Do you want accumulated deficits to swell this tax burden until the tax rate is complete confiscation?

Such will be the outcome if the strike costs the Interborough $200,000 a day, because the Interborough surplus and profits will be wiped out before the union is crushed. There will be no Interborough earnings if the struggle goes to the limit. The union cannot be crushed, and the oppression of Director, the deceptions of Shonts, and the arrogance of Hedley, the bluster of Waddell, and the gold of Morgan and all will fail to defeat the constitutional right to organize, because the people do understand the issues involved in this struggle. The fight of the partnership of Shonts, Hedley, and Waddell on the organized employes of the Interborough and New York Railways Companies is only the forerunner of the struggle against organized labor in this country.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the men had no wish to put the public to inconvenience, but had been forced to their methods by those of the companies.

THE TRANSIT STRIKE HAS GROTESQUE SIDE

Scores Squeeze Into Subway Trains That Police Say Can't Hold Another Person.

QUEER CONVEYANCES USED

On East Side Trucks, Wagons, Autos and Other Vehicles Do Rushing Passenger Business.

New York succeeded in getting to work yesterday morning and in returning home in the evening, but the manner and time of transportation under strike conditions made the going and coming unusual in difficulty, delay, novelty, expense, and, to a slight degree, danger. Also, there was much moving about in the city between the morning and evening rush hours, and this, too, was subject to all the ups and downs of a transportation system out of joint.

The outstanding feature of the day was crowding on the subway and elevated lines. Thousands went to and from their work underground and overhead, who customarily use the surface cars, which were so few and far between that they could not be depended upon. In the morning rush hours police reserves had to be called to regulate the streams of people pouring into the uptown stations, especially in the Bronx, and despite all the police could do clothes were torn, and people were packed until they could scarcely breathe and women fainted in the crushes.

Screams and Ripping Clothes.

The crowding was as bad or worse in the afternoon and evening. At Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, Grand Central, and 149th Street, in the Bronx, more people packed into trains and stations than could possibly get into them. At any rate, after railway officials and police said they could not hold another human being dozens and scores got into them.

There were many injuries, most of them slight. Two women were pushed down the elevated stairs at 149th Street, one of them being knocked unconscious and requiring the services of a surgeon from Lincoln Hospital. The screams of women and the ripping of clothes were intermittent.

The New York Central and the New Haven Railroads assisted materially in getting persons down from the Bronx. Special trains were put on on both lines and stops not scheduled were made at University Heights, Morris Heights, Kingsbridge, Wakefield, 138th Street, Fordham, Melrose, and other stations. The various divisions of both railroads were taxed to their capacity.

Many workers were taken to their offices and shops, and then home again, in automobile buses provided by employers. The New York Telephone Company thus insured the presence of operators at its exchanges and the machines in dozens of lofts in the Fourth and Fifth Avenue section buzzed because of such arrangements.

All Kinds of Conveyances.

Private conveyances did a big business. In Fourteenth Street especially were these plentiful and packed. It was noted that although the Fourteenth Street crosstown and Seventh Avenue cars ran, they did not carry as many passengers as under normal conditions. This was due to several circumstances, not the least of which, it seemed, was the fact that many of the operatives who ordinarily use the lines are stanch unionists and deliberately refrained from riding in "scab" cars.

Nor did the cars of either line penetrate to Williamsburg, where many left workers live. No Fourteenth Street Crosstown cars went east of Avenue A, and the Seventh Avenue cars did not go east of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street.

So transportation on the lower east side was chiefly by automobiles, carriages, delivery wagons, trucks, and nondescript vehicles. Every available automobile in the city appeared to be engaged in the bus business yesterday.

There were covered delivery wagons filled with chairs, suggesting a country picnic; trucks in which passengers sat on loose boxes, topless "fruit and vegetable" wagons, with shaky board seats stretched from side to side, and carriages which had not seen service for years and appeared to be in senile decay.

Drivers of most of these vehicles charged 10 cents to take one from somewhere near Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue to various points in Delancey Street, or from Thirtieth Street and Fourth Avenue to Suffolk Street, but in some instances, where persons took seats and rode to their destinations without inquiring about the fare, the charge was greater.

Taxicabs and automobiles were in demand by the more highly paid workers. When Wall Street got ready to go home these did a flourishing business, and Fifth Avenue surged with northbound traffic. Incidentally, something of what the Interborough Rapid Transit Company lost in reduced fares it made back in dimes collected by the conductors of the Fifth Avenue buses, for the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is under the Interborough's control, and every bus yesterday carried as many persons as it could hold.

Some strike-breaking conductors on Red Line cars appeared to work on a commission basis, and a liberal one at that. Passengers were supposed to deposit their fares in boxes on those cars, but when a man absent-mindedly got on a car and a conductor put out his hand the man would deposit his nickel in the hand. And this is what they did—absent-minded men and strike-breaking conductors. And never a bell was heard except when some victim of habit dropped his nickel into the box.

The Horse Cars on the Job.

It was reported that the strikebreakers were showing a strong preference for working on those surface cars where fares were collected by conductors.

One line of surface cars ran yesterday on normal schedule. The horse car which goes to Eleventh Street and Avenue C passed Broadway at Prince Street every hour on the hour as usual, and its mate, the relic which runs through East and West Houston Street to the Desbrosses Street Ferry was similarly on time all of the time.

But even on these peaceful units of the rapid transit system it was necessary to use strikebreakers and policemen. One horse car on Prince Street car shied when it crossed Broadway, and an old lady passenger exclaimed:

"Oh, dear me, I do think it is criminal for the company to send out its cars in charge of inexperienced persons!"

The horse turned around and looked at her wonderingly.

DENY INTERBORO SEEKS TO CRUSH OUT UNIONISM

Shonts and Hedley in Statement Tell of Giving Encouragement to Employes to Organize.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, over the signatures of Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley, General Manager, issued a statement yesterday asserting that the company had no desire to crush unionism, and had shown this by encouraging the formation of a union among its employes. The point at issue, the statement said, was simply the attempt of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America to impose itself on the company. The statement read:

Let no one be mislead by the charges that the Interborough is trying to crush out unionism. The fact is that the company actually encouraged the formation of a union, to be entirely controlled by the men themselves, and to include every employe on the payrolls not having disciplinary power over other employes. The fundamental ideas of the company in encouraging the formation of such an organization were:

That the men in their dealings with the company should enjoy the benefits of collective action without expense.

That the public should be protected against sympathetic strikes arising out of disputes in which this company and its employes are not concerned.

That more efficient service to the public would result if the relations between this company and its men collectively were conducted within the company's ranks and without the interference of third parties.

That the interests of this company, its employes, and the public they serve would be fostered if all relations between this company and its employes were conducted solely in the light of their common interests, rather than with reference to the interests of outside parties.

Some 9,700 men out of 11,000 eligible to vote embraced the opportunity to ballot for representatives to form a general committee of this union. A working agreement was arrived at between the company and this union providing increased wages and improved working conditions for the next two years. This was a "collective bargain" just as much as any union agreement is.

But the company went one step further; it not only agreed to a contract with the men collectively, but it asked that the agreement also be submitted to each man individually. That it was satisfactory to the men individually as well as collectively is shown by the fact that over 10,500 have signed and are now working under it.

An important feature of the Interborough Union is this provision for arbitration in the constitution adopted by the men and unanimously approved by formal action by the Board of Directors of this company:

If for any reason the General Committee for the entire brotherhood and the officers of the company are unable to settle any matter of mutual interest between them, it is then the plain duty of the brotherhood and the officers of the company to submit the matter in dispute to a Board of Arbitration.

Thus the men of the Interborough have an effective union of their own which is obviously satisfactory to them.

The real point underlying the existing difficulty is the determination of the Amalgamated Union to impose itself upon this company, and to supplant the union of the Interborough employes, against the expressed will of the men themselves.

We are not fighting unionism. This company is only protecting its employes in their right to work and the public in its right to ride against the efforts of the Amalgamated Association to prevent the doing of these two things.

THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
FRANK HEDLEY, General Manager.
Approved:
THEODORE P. SHONTS, President.

The company's statement was issued without comment, but apparently it is in reply to the charge of William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America that the Interborough and the New York Railways Company are engaged in an attempt to crush unionism once and for all.

TALK OF A BUS STRIKE.

Police Hear Fifth Avenue Coach Company's Men Are Restless.

Rumors that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's bus drivers and conductors might join in the transit strike today arose last night from the fact that the operatives held a meeting in Mozart Hall, in East Eighty-sixth Street.

Police Inspector Cohen said that he had been informed that the men were organizing, but that they had reached no decision about going out.

The bus workers struck last June after affiliating with the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union. The strike lasted only a few days.

President Richard W. Meade of the company could not be reached last night.

GOMPERS GETS AN OVATION.

He Pledges Aid to Strike Here in Speech in Newark.

The unexpected attendance of Samuel Gompers at the opening session yesterday in the Krueger Auditorium, Newark, of the fifth biennial convention of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, roused the delegates to an enthusiastic demonstration. Entering the hall as John Moffat of the Federal Conciliation Commission was speaking, he was greeted with round after round of applause, the delegates rising to their feet.

Mr. Gompers, who was accompanied by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, explained that he had come twenty-four hours ahead of schedule, not to break his promise, but because it was a case of coming then or possibly not at all. The only reference he made to the New York situation was:

"Perhaps you imagine I ought to touch on the New York situation. It is better I should not, except to say this: We are going to do anything and everything within the law and within the moral code of man to see that the rights of workers shall be maintained and that their right to organize shall not be interfered with by any corporation or man."

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Thomas L. Raymond on behalf of the city, and by Augustus V. Hamburg, President of the Board of Trade, as spokesman for the business interests of Newark.

SYMPATHY STRIKE WOULD CALL 70,000

Continued from Page 1.

were balking at the sympathetic strike proposal and were not willing to give up their jobs with the prospect of permanently losing them. Firemen were not hard to replace, he said, and all the work being indoors made their jobs as safe for strikebreakers.

Union Heads Not Invited.

Reverting to the meeting of the Conference Committee, Frayne was asked if it were true that Samuel Gompers or some other official of the American Federation of Labor had invited the national heads of various trade unions to come to New York and aid in the fight of the carmen.

"That report is untrue, so far as I know, and no such invitation has been issued. The first I heard of any such thing was when I read it in an afternoon newspaper," Mr. Frayne answered.

"It is persistently reported that Mr. Gompers opposed a sympathetic strike at this time. Is that true?" Frayne was asked.

"I never attempt to speak for somebody esle. That has always been my rule, and always will be. But I can say that Mr. Gompers will do anything in his power to help the carmen win their fight," he replied.

"What is the financial condition of the unions carrying on this fight? Are they prepared for a long struggle?" Frayne was asked.

"We have," he answered, "ample material to make this fight. There is no question of our ability to finance the strike, no matter how long it lasts. Nobody will go hungry.

"Here is a bit of information that you can publish or not publish, just as you like," he continued, "and that is that at 1 o'clock this morning I held in my own hands the applications of 200 employes of the subway and elevated systems for membership in the union, and among these applications were those of sixty-nine motormen. That meant sixty-nine trains that did not run today, unless they were operated by strikebreakers. Furthermore, there was a meeting of carmen this afternoon which between 500 and 600 motormen attended."

Only a Few Brotherhood Motormen.

"How about the motormen who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers?" he was asked.

"We have not really bothered with them at all. They are not considerable in number, anyway."

Mr. Frayne said that the committee at its meetings yesterday found it difficult to restrain several unions, which he did not care to name, from immediately going on strike in sympathy with the carmen. He had been informed, he said, that a number of sandmen who handle sand for the traction companies had struck. He seemed much pleased over their action.

STRIKERS WILL PARADE.

Union Conference Committee Suggests Demonstration for Tomorrow.

The Conference Committee appointed by the federated labor organizations to aid the striking carmen, decided at a meeting yesterday to order a parade of all the strikers for tomorrow. The parade, it was said, would have only striking employes of the traction companies in the ranks. The line of march will be from Eighty-sixth Street south in Fifth Avenue to about Fifteenth Street, thence east to Union Square, where a mass meeting will be addressed by Samuel Gompers and other prominent labor leaders. The parade will start at 11 o'clock, and the mass meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock.

"The purpose of the parade," said Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the Conference Committee, "is to show the public that statements made by the traction officials that the majority of their men have remained loyal to the companies, are not true. We will show on this parade between 11,000 and 12,000 men, every one of them in his uniform. It will be a silent parade, and there will be no music. A few banners may be carried.

"We were unable to get in communication with Mayor Mitchel this afternoon, but will see him tomorrow to get his official permission to hold the parade. We guarantee that the demonstration will be orderly and peaceful, and have no doubt of getting the approval of the Mayor for it. Further than this I have nothing to say. The parade itself will tell its own story."

STRIKEBREAKERS TELL OF REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

job, because they said they would not take back the men who went on strike. After we got to New York City they gave us new contracts to sign and said $4 would be the pay. I told the agent we expected $5 and he said: 'You are in New York now; you get $4 or nothing.' We had no money and the one thing I could do was to accept the $4, but I have not received a penny except the $5 that was paid me when I was hired. After we got to the Grand Central they gave us each 10 cents and told us to get on the car and go to Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue. There were some cots there and about 50 blankets for 150 men. There had been horses up there previous to that, from the way it looked to me.

"They gave us sandwiches; that is all we had for a couple of meals. We finally got something to eat. They kept us there until yesterday, and then the agent said, 'Well, all you fellows are going up to 179th Street to go to work on the elevated.' Well, we went to 179th Street, and we went down to get our supper last night, and they gave us a little handful of hash and a little potato.

Tells of "Strong-Arm Men."

"We all got up and rebelled. We quit. We said, 'We can't stand for this kind of eating,' and we started for the door. We told the man on guard we were going down to 120 Liberty Street, and the strong-arm men started to plugging. I got it in the jaw, and two or three of them got knocked cold. They had guns and rods, pieces of pipe; one fellow had a piece of rubber. I don't know what was in it."

"We were prisoners in there. I told the guard I was sick and wanted to get out and get some medicine. I thought that would be the easiest way to get out. He says, 'Nobody gets out of here.' 'What is this, a prison?' I asks, and he says, 'You'll think it is worse than a prison,' and he had two officers behind him. The guard's name was Carson, and he has charge of the barn and he said he had two officers behind him. 'Now listen, you fellows. I will clean you up one at a time if you start anything, or I will clean up the whole bunch.' He knew we had no weapons."

Mayor Mitchel, who had been listening intently, leaned forward and asked:

"Did those policemen have on helmets or caps? Were they special officers?"

"They had on caps, like I see on the uniformed. The slugging was done in their presence. We were prisoners. It was last night at 6 o'clock."

Wyatt said he and nine other strikebreakers finally made their escape.

Wyatt's testimony as to the alleged difficulty experienced by the strikebreakers in getting out of their "prison" was corroborated in part at least by Wilson and by another strikebreaker, George Brown, who said he lived in New York City.

Wilson, who was neatly dressed and surprised Julius Henry Cohen by his intelligent replies, said he had accepted a position as a strikebreaker because he was "shot to pieces" physically and had a wife to support. He testified that he made several efforts to get his pay and couldn't, and finally decided to appeal to the Public Service Commission as a last resort.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham called at the rooms of the commission while it was still in session, and at the request of Mayor Mitchel told of the results of his preliminary investigation of the charges made by Wyatt.

"Personally I do not think the policemen saw the alleged assault," he said.

Wyatt's testimony as to the poor quality and insufficiency of the food given to strikebreakers was denied by President Shonts of the Interborough. He said he would investigate the charge.

MAYOR SEEKS A TRUCE.

Hopes to Settle Strike by Reviving the Aug. 7 Agreement.

Mayor Mitchel has not given up hope of arranging a new truce between the traction officials and the leaders of the street car men's union, even though he heard William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the union, express unyielding hostility toward the heads of the companies before the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon. The hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was recalled for cross-examination by the commission in its investigation of the causes of the strike, denied that he or any other official of the car men's union had ever threatened to "tie up every car line between Yonkers and Coney Island" if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company refused to cancel its "master and servant" contracts.

Mr. Mitchel was frankly impressed by the seriousness of the situation confronting the city, and in as much as he told a Times reporter, after an extended conference with Chairman Oscar S. Straus and the other Commissioners, that he intended to use his utmost efforts to revive the agreement of Aug. 7, which settled the first surface car strikes.

Hopes to Do Something.

"The fact that I am sitting with the commission in its investigation of this matter ought to show that I have not given up hope of being able to do something," he said.

"Does that mean that you think the agreement of Aug. 7 can be revived?" he was asked directly.

"The answer to that is obvious, and my only reason for not replying to it directly is that I do not want to comment on the situation until after the Public Service Commission

HUGHES AT SYRACUSE GETS GOOD REPORTS

Told by Party Leaders at State Fair That New York Prospects Are Promising.

DELIVERS TWO ADDRESSES

Covers Same Ground as in Previous Speeches—Declares for National Unity—At Plattsburg Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, opened his campaign in New York State today in friendly territory—in Onondaga County, where surface indications point to a general coalition of Republicans and Progressives in an effort to give the candidate an oldtime G. O. P. majority. Here Mr. Hughes, after being greeted with a big street parade, was escorted to the State Fair, where he made an address to 5,000 people which varied little from his previous speeches.

Mr. Hughes, who arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, found that he must match his powers of attraction against the drawing power of a trotting race, in which Ed Geers, the famous driver, was to be behind Napoleon Direct, the two-minute pacer. The nominee had luncheon in the clubhouse overlooking the race track, where horses, on which it was hinted more than one oral bet had been laid, dashed by.

The candidate went to the platform at 2:30 o'clock. A stand had been erected in the middle of the fair grounds. The race in which Napoleon Direct was to try his speed against Single G. and other noted pacers was scheduled for about the same hour. The crowd split, half refusing to give up their seats in the grand stand in order to hear the candidate. Mr. Hughes, however, had a very contented half hour. After he had delivered his speech he returned to the race track and joined in applauding the two-minute pacer, which went under the wire a winner.

Encouraged by Up-State Reports.

Perhaps the reason for the comfortable feeling shown by the nominee was the fact that he had been assured by Republican and Progressive leaders that Onondaga County would give him an old-time majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. He was told also that the general situation up-State was satisfactory and that he seemed to have a strong hold on the farmer vote.

Francis Hendricks, the Onondaga County leader, who, with Willard Rill, the County Chairman, voted for Roosevelt at the Republican National Convention last June, assured Mr. Hughes of their support. Mr. Hendricks had a seat to the right of Mr. Hughes at the clubhouse luncheon. Horace B. Wilkinson, Progressive leader and close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, was on hand also. Mr. Wilkinson is a power among the Progressives of the county, and his open advocacy of Hughes was taken as a favorable augury.

Mr. Hughes was told also while here that he might expect the support of George W. Aldridge of Rochester and William J. Ward of Watertown, whose close affiliation with the Old Guard leaders of the Barnes type has sometimes been a subject of debate. The feeling here undoubtedly is that Hughes will come to New York City with a majority over Wilson which the best efforts of a reunited Democracy will find it difficult to overcome.

At the same time Mr. Hughes was told that Governor Whitman would prove to be a drag on him. It was predicted here by some Republicans that Whitman would run from 50,000 to 75,000 behind Hughes. In fact, the leaders seemed to feel that Whitman might well feel that he was in grave danger of defeat, and, if elected, he would owe his return to office to the efforts extended in behalf of the national ticket.

His Speech Criticised.

Those who are following the Hughes campaign found here also the criticism of Mr. Hughes's addresses which they encountered in other parts of the country. The candidate was cordially received here, but there was no great stirring of the people, and voters generally characterized his talk as a "fine State Fair address."

The temperate nature of the speech may have been due to the fact that Mr. Hughes felt that the occasion was in a sense nonpartisan and that a bitter attack upon the Administration would be a mistake. He devoted most of his address to his record as Governor, and the significance of the fair, and then talked some straight politics. But he did not aim any shafts at the Wilson policies which aroused the people to any great enthusiasm.

William R. Willcox, National Chairman and manager of the Hughes campaign, met the nominee here today and was with him almost from the moment of his appearance until he left late tonight. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Willcox paid any attention, either in private utterance or public speech, to the criticism which has been voiced by the Old Guard at the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. Mr. Willcox's only comment was that the campaign was progressing finely.

Mr. Hughes rallied about him here all of the leaders who might be expected to aid his cause. Besides Hendricks and Wilkinson there were present at the luncheon in his honor Edward Schoeneck, Lieutenant Governor, who represented Governor Whitman; Mayor Walter R. Stone, F. R. Hasenfl, a classmate of Mr. Hughes at Brown University; Theodore N. Vail, head of the New York Telephone Company, and others.

As a result of his day in Syracuse Mr. Hughes left for Plattsburg tonight greatly encouraged. He delivered an address at the Onondaga Hotel shortly before leaving which reflected optimism in the spirit and intentions of the American people.

Republican leaders here point out that New York State may decide the result in November. Mr. Hughes while here was urged to devote all the time and vigor possible to the campaign in this State. The leaders feel that to win Hughes must have New York State.

In his address at the Fair Grounds Mr. Hughes in beginning referred to the development of the State Fair.

Efficiency and National Unity.

"We decided to develop this fair," he said, "in accordance with a comprehensive plan which would insure a wide adaptation to permanent ends of all that was done. I took the greatest pleasure as I returned from time to time, as Governor, in seeing the progress that was made. I enjoy once more visiting this institution, because it represents to me an achievement in conscious co-operation on the part of the people of the State.

"Here we have in the State Fair everything to develop State pride and the consciousness of State power in the development of our great agricultural resources. In addition to that we have here exhibitions of State activities by which our people become better acquainted with what is being done under the auspices of the State for the care of the afflicted and in various ways of philanthropic endeavor.

"I never took greater pleasure in any work in my life than I did, as Governor of New York, in trying to foster the development of our great institutions along lines of efficiency. Those are the two words I should emphasize—co-operation and efficiency. Here we have both happily illustrated."

Mr. Hughes discussed the tariff, the Adamson Eight-hour act and the Mexican problem along lines similar to those followed by him in previous addresses. He repeated his demand for the protection of "American rights on land and sea throughout the world," and in concluding, said:

"I want to see our unity maintained. We must protest against every influence that drives us apart. We are a composite people. We have drawn our strength from every clime; we rejoice in the power that we have derived from the fusion of races in this country, but we must develop a dominant sense of of unity which overcomes every difference of race or creed. There must be but one flag, but one love, but one country, but one great national ambition, unifying all our people, and that ambition for the prosperity of the United States."

PERKINS CHEERS WHITMAN.

Tells Governor He Feels Sure Progressives Will Indorse Him.

Governor Whitman held several important conferences with political leaders yesterday. George W. Perkins assured the Governor that he need have no concern over the outcome of the Progressive primaries, as he felt sure that ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, the Governor's opponent, would be beaten. Among others who conferred with the Governor were State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Senator George F. Argetsinger, and F. J. H. Kracke, the Governor's campaign manager.

DORSEY ASSAILS SLATON AND JEWS

Prosecutor of Frank, Seeking Georgia Governorship, Says Fund Is Raised to Beat Him.

TELLS OF LETTERS WRITTEN

And Asserts Slaton Came Here When Jews Formed an Organization, Led by Louis Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 11.—Hugh M. Dorsey, who is a candidate for the nomination for Governor in tomorrow's primary, has issued a long statement in regard to the case of Leo M. Frank, who was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan and lynched after the death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment by John M. Slaton, then Governor.

Dorsey, who was Solicitor General at the time of the Phagan tragedy and prosecuted Frank, opposed the commutation of Frank's sentence by Slaton. He is being supported for Governor by Thomas E. Watson, whose incendiary writings on the Frank case in his monthly magazine had much to do with inflaming public feeling in the city and State.

In his statement Dorsey attacks ex-Governor Slaton and the Jews, who, he asserts, have raised a large amount of money to be used against him.

Dorsey's address says in part:

"An enormous slush fund has been contributed from interested sources within and without the State, primarily for the purpose of insuring my defeat as a candidate for Governor.

"Whatever motive underlies the attack upon my record must necessarily be found in my official actions as Prosecuting Attorney in behalf of the people of this county, my jurisdiction as Solicitor General being confined to Fulton County.

"Every observing citizen of Fulton County is familiar with the facts upon which the prosecution of Leo Frank was based. It was my duty as Solicitor General of this circuit to prosecute him for the offense of murder as vigorously as I would have prosecuted any other defendant, regardless of race or nationality.

"The Hebrew race, to which the defendant belonged, is, under ordinary circumstances, remarkable for its law-abiding tendencies, and if Leo Frank had been a Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, or member of any Gentile denomination, the Hebrews of this country would have been first and foremost in their commendation of the time, labor, and result involved in his conviction, as they formerly had been prominent and unanimous in their congratulations in other convictions secured by my administration as Solicitor General.

"I was made thoroughly cognisant during the prosecution of this case, and after its termination, that the impartial and successful discharge of my official duty in that particular case had cost me the friendship of practically every member of the Hebrew race in this county, and had incurred against me their relentless animosity, and that of those of their friends and connections subject to their influence.

"Leopold Haas, a prominent Hebrew, publicly stated on the streets of Atlanta, subsequent to the conviction of the defendant, that not only would I be made to suffer for my part in the prosecution, but that the Frank case would be made a political issue in this State to the limit of his ability and the activity of his friends. That prediction has been justified.

"When I announced for Governor I made no reference in my announcement or platform to that case or to any other case prosecuted by me, and in the progress of my campaign I never alluded to it even remotely in my speeches, literature, or correspondence.

Intimates Slaton Consulted Jews.

"I received letters written by John M. Slaton to his correspondents in various parts of Georgia three months ago, in which he urged that I was unfit to be elected Governor because of my record in the Frank case, which letters were considered so offensive by his correspondents that they voluntarily forwarded them to me.

"Recently I was brought to my attention by an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Hebrews of the United States had sent delegates to the City of New York to organize a national Jewish congress, which meeting was held in New York in the middle of July, 1916, in the midst of his campaign.

"On the very day on which that congress was being organized John M. Slaton arrived in the City of New York. The meeting was attended by representative Hebrews from every State in the Union, and the man who was elected its Chairman and presided over its deliberations was Louis Marshall, who was attorney for Leo Frank in the conduct of his case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and who subsequently conducted a systematic newspaper attack on Georgia laws and Georgia justice through the columns of the Northern press.

"The first State to organize subsidiary lodges of the National Jewish Congress was Georgia, and its lodges were organized in practically every Georgia city during the progress of my campaign. The avowed and published purpose of the organization was the protection from and retaliation of the Jewish race against persecution.

"The attitude of that race in the Frank case and in every criminal case in which a Hebrew is the defendant has demonstrated the fact that the successful prosecution of a Hebrew is regarded by the members of that race as persecution.

"On the heels of the announcement of this organization and its subsidiary branches in Georgia I was reliably informed that John M. Slaton had contributed a large fund to secure my defeat as a candidate for Governor of Georgia.

"In my speeches of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 read one of the letters from John M. Slaton, sent to me, and charged that John M. Slaton had contributed substantially to a slush fund to accomplish my defeat. Slaton immediately admitted the authorship of the letter and sought to justify his position that my record in the Frank case was sufficient cause to prevent my nomination.

"For a time the funds, admittedly contributed by Slaton and supplemented by enormous sums contributed from other sources, were distributed in the various counties of Georgia until the opposition became satisfied that no amount of money could defeat the purpose of the people to nominate a Governor who would impartially enforce the laws of this State regardless of the status or influence of the defendant.

"It was then determined to concentrate the remaining funds secured from this source in an effort to debauch the voters of Fulton County. * * * Evidence of the free use of this slush fund is abundant, and is becoming daily more apparent.

"I cannot press too strongly upon your attention the self-evident fact that the only attacks launched against my record have been the veiled attacks against my administration as Solicitor General, and that these attacks have come exclusively from friends and connections of those who have considered themselves aggrieved by the impartial enforcement of the law.

Appeals to Calm Judgment.

"I am willing to submit to the calm, unbiased judgment of the people of this county who are familiar with my services as Solicitor General whether my record in that office has been such as to deprive me of the confidence and support of the people I have served.

"If there is in this county a single citizen not directly interested as counsel or otherwise in any defendant I have convicted in the discharge of my official duty, who feels that I have been actuated by any motive other than official duty in depriving any citizen, Jew or Gentile, white or black, of his liberty, then that citizen would be justified in sealing with his ballot the stamp of his disapproval on the record I have made among you.

"I have just returned from a speaking campaign which covered nearly every county in Georgia. I have been amazed at the brazen misrepresentations of campaign speeches as printed in the afternoon papers of Atlanta, The Journal, managed and controlled by its managing editor, Cohen, and for obvious reasons violently opposed to my nomination, has not even done me the justice to fairly report even a substantial synopsis of my speeches.

"The Georgian-American, owned by Hearst and controlled locally by its Director and Secretary, John M. Slaton, has exhausted all limitations of its proverbial partisanship in the perverted use of its news columns against my interests.

"I ask you in conclusion to vote your independent, honest judgment on the question of this indorsement, and to see that those of your neighbors who have not had the opportunity to hear me speak or to read this letter go to the polls next Tuesday and join you in expressing by their ballots their approval or their condemnation of the record I have made."

REPUBLICAN SWEEP IN MAINE ELECTION

Continued from Page 1.

in the Fourth Congressional District with a plurality of 5,000.

Frank J. Ham of Augusta, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, at 11 o'clock tonight claimed the State by 15,000, the election of a Governor, two United States Senators, and all four Congressmen. He would concede only two counties to the Democrats, Androscoggin and Knox.

The surprise of the campaign was the defeat of Congressman Mcchillenddy in the Second District. He carried his city of Lewiston by 1,500, although he lost the City of Auburn, across the Androscoggin River, by 300.

The election of Fred E. Stevens, Republican, as Sheriff of Androscoggin County, of which Lewiston is a part, was another surprise, as he stands on a platform for the strict enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law.

The election of Mr. Milliken as Governor is taken to mean that Maine will see the strictest enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in its history. In every speech made by him in the campaign, Mr. Milliken said that if elected, he would ask the Legislature to give him more power to enforce the liquor law.

In the election of two years ago Governor Curtis, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of rising 3,000 votes in a three-cornered fight, in which the Progressives polled 18,000 votes.

Both branches of the Legislature will be strongly Republican, whereas now the Senate is Republican and the House Democratic, with the Democrats in control on joint ballot with the assistance of the five Progressive members.

The total vote may prove to have been the largest ever cast in the State.

The election was the culmination of one of the hottest fights ever waged in the State. It marked the reunion of the Republican and Progressive Parties, whose difference in 1912 gave the electoral vote of Maine to President Wilson and two years later resulted in the election of Governor Curtis, Democrat, by a plurality of 8,180. Tonight's figures indicate that the larger percentage of the Progressive vote, which two years ago was 18,326, was cast today for the Republican ticket.

Throughout the campaign, in which a great number of men from all parts of the country participated, national issues were kept in the front. The interest aroused, together with perfect election weather brought out the big vote.

For the first time the two United States Senators were elected by popular vote, and the Republicans made a determined effort to win the one seat in Senate and the single seat in the House of Representatives held by Maine Democrats. The Democrats had claimed the State by 5,000 and the Republicans by 15,000.

In the State early figures showed a Republican gain of five seats in the House and two in the Senate.

REPUBLICANS ARE ELATED.

But McCormick Says Maine Presages a Democratic Victory.

There was great elation at the Republican National Headquarters last night as soon as the returns from Maine began to come in. A score or more of prominent leaders were on hand and they scanned the results closely. The first returns indicated a victory for the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, Carl E. Milliken, of about 12,000, but later returns caused the leaders materially to increase that estimate. Great interest was shown in the results of the Senatorial fight. All said the result showed that the Progressives had returned en masse to the Republican Party.

Controller Prendergast in discussing the election, said:

"The results in Maine prove that this is a Republican year. This means that Republicans and Progressives are all again in the same family circle. Mr. Hughes will be elected. The returns indicate that people like good, straight talking, that they appreciate the things Mr. Hughes said last week and admire and believe in a man who does not truckle to special interests, but stands for principles, no matter if the question of votes is involved. The same gospel which Hughes has preached in Maine will sweep the country in November."

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee telephoned from Syracuse last night this message to Republican headquarters:

"This means a reunited party, that the Progressives have returned to the party, and that the election of Mr. Hughes in November is assured. The country will not permit the continuance of a minority party in power at Washington. Maine again has blazed the way for the returns in November. We are delighted with the result. We will abate no effort to continue the campaign as successfully as this first stage indicates that it has gone thus far."

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, said:

"The result in Maine, especially in the Republican vote for Governor, shows an absolutely reunited party. Carl E. Milliken has received all the votes cast for the Progressive candidate two years ago, together with all the stay-at-home vote. Best of all the State has repudiated Senator Charles F. Johnson, a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which framed the present Democratic tariff bill."

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio said:

"Every resource was employed by the Democrats to carry the State. The popularity of Mr. Wilson in the last few weeks has been its highest. And the face of these conditions the result is extremely significant. Such a pronounced victory, which was so unexpected by those who took a conservative view of the Republican chances in Maine, must have a very marked influence on the November election. The confidence of Republicans in the election of Hughes and Fairbanks and a Republican Congress will be greatly enhanced."

Frank H. Hitchcock, a member of the Republican National Advisory Committee, said:

"The significant feature of the election in Maine is the fact, as indicated by the returns, that the Progressives supported almost solidly the Republican ticket."

Charles B. Warren, National Committeeman for Michigan, expressed this opinion:

"The voting in Maine clearly shows that the Progressive voters have returned in a body to the Republican Party and are voting the straight Republican ticket."

Herbert Parsons said: "The election shows that the people of this country want the Democrats out and the Republicans in. The vote is along party lines."

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines, said:

"The returns are splendid evidence of the fundamental like-mindedness of a democracy. They show that the people are not fooled into thinking that black is white and white is black simply because a President who is a master of the art of twisting words to serve his purpose has undertaken to deceive them."

Carl E. Milliken, Governor-elect of Maine, sent a personal telegram to Ralph D. Cole, Chairman of the National Speakers' Bureau, at 11 o'clock, to the effect that the entire State ticket had been elected.

Democratic leaders who gathered at the National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street building last night to receive the Maine returns declined to concede any triumph to the Republicans.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee made this statement last night:

"The result of the election in Maine indicates a sweeping Democratic victory in November. I have never believed that we would win in Maine, because I realized that to carry such a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold in a Presidential year would be practically impossible. We have materially reduced the usually large Republican majority always obtained on national issues in that State, and that insures the election of President Wilson in November by an impressive majority, just as sure as a Republican plurality of 12,501 in September, 1892 prefaced the election of Grover Cleveland in November.

"It is the first time United States Senators have ever been elected in Maine by popular vote, and the sentiment as to national issues is to be gauged by the vote cast upon the same issue in other years."

HALE FELICITATES HUGHES.

Maine Blazed Way for Nation Senator-Elect Wires Candidate.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Senator-elect Frederick Hale tonight sent the following telegram to Charles E. Hughes at Plattsburg, N. Y.:

"Maine today has blazed the way for the rest of the country. We have elected our Governor, two United States Senators, and the indications point to a solid Republican delegation in Congress. The Progressive Party today supported the Republican nominee. A reunited Republican Party has become a reality in Maine. The campaign was waged and won largely on national issues, and the results are a triumphant indorsement of your candidacy for President."

Governor Curtis, after receiving the early returns, gave out this statement:

"From the figures that have been given to me it looks like Milliken. If given to me it looks like Milliken. If Milliken and the ticket get 10,000 Wilson is upheld. If Milliken holds that ratio, prohibition wins, of course."

SURE OF VICTORY FOR HUGHES.

'As Maine Goes, So Goes the Union,' Says Republican Manager Hert.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"Maine gives the first appeal for a return to a protective tariff and the first answer to the Adamson bill," said Alvin T. Hert, Western Republican campaign manager, tonight.

"The victory today assures us of victory in November. The victory means that Maine has had enough of the Wilson Administration. It also means that the Republicans are to gain control of the United States Senate, and that Charles E. Hughes, when he enters the White House next March, will be accorded the support of a Republican House and a Republican Senate. As goes Maine, so goes the Union."

Senator Walsh of Montana, Democratic Western campaign manager, would not comment on the returns early in the evening. He said they were too incomplete.

DANIELS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Points to Much Larger Maine Majorities in Former Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Daniels, who took an active part in the Maine campaign, refused to be discouraged at the early returns from the election there.

"If the Democrats had carried Maine by even one vote," he said, "the campaign would have been ended and Wilson's election would have been certain. Up to the last national election the Republicans had never failed to carry Maine by less than 28,000 and generally by from 50,000 to 65,000. Even with the enormous defection of two-thirds of the Republicans to Roosevelt in 1912 the Democrats squeezed through with 2,000."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Republican Journals Here Say Moose Have Returned.

Following are comments of this morning's newspapers on the result of yesterday's election in Maine:

Says It Settles Nothing.

From The World, (Dem.)

Neither Democrats nor Republicans have much to brag about in the results of the Maine election. It was inevitable that Maine would go Republican. What was in question was the size of the majority, and the Republican majority is anything but decisive. If Maine is a barometer of the national election, the national election is still on the knees of the gods.

Disregarding the former heavy Republican majorities in Maine, it is plain that the Democrats have obtained a percentage of the Progressive vote which, if they can hold it, is large enough to turn the scale in the national election. They ought to be able to hold it, for in no other State was the Progressive Party more largely the product of Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity. If the Democrats gained even 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote in Maine, notwithstanding the appeals of both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt, they ought to gain a far larger percentage in the Middle Western States where the Progressive Party was born of principles and not of personal popularity.

As evidence of Mr. Hughes's peerless leadership, the Republican candidates for United States Senator have run far behind the Republican candidate for Governor, whom Mr. Hughes refused to mention in any of his campaign speeches.

Calls Amalgamation Complete.

From The Tribune, (Rep.)

The returns so far received give the Republican candidate for Governor a larger vote than the combined vote two years ago for the Republican and Progressive candidates, while the Democratic nominee is running behind his own vote in 1914. The completeness of the Republican and Progressive amalgamation, so far as Maine goes, is, therefore, beyond dispute. We believe that that amalgamation is as complete the country over as it has now been proved to be in Maine.

The Republican and Progressive Parties of 1912, if united, would have constituted an invincible majority in the nation. In the light of the election in Maine they now constitute, reunited, the same invincible majority. The two factions were never far apart in principle. Four years of Wilsonism have welded them together in spirit and purpose. If Maine's vote truly represents conditions throughout the country, Mr. Wilson's chances of re-election have become almost negligible.

Shows Moose Have Returned.

From The Sun, (Rep.)

The returns indicate that the Republicans and former Progressives of Maine came together in a wave that closed over the Democratic hopes of a "September victory." A Republican is elected Governor by about 12,000 plurality, two Republicans are elected to the United States Senate; three, possibly four, Republicans go to the House of Representatives.

Such analysis of the vote as could be made last night shows that the Republican Party of Maine, split so badly in 1912 that Taft ran third, came together yesterday smoothly and solidly. The indicated plurality of Carl E. Milliken over Governor Curtis approximates the plurality of the combined Roosevelt and Taft vote over Wilson's vote. Compared with the vote for Governor in 1914, when Curtis was elected, the figures again prove that in Maine, at least, the Progressive has gone back home.

Return of Moose Significant.

From The New York Herald, (Ind.)

Maine has set the political ball rolling for the nation and in a way that insures its being kept rolling until the ballots are cast on Nov. 7. Maine has gone Republican and under circumstances and conditions seeming to make it certain that the full electoral votes of the State will be found in the Hughes column in November.

And yet yesterday's result in the Pine Tree State contains nothing to warrant supreme confidence on the part of Republicans that 1916 will run true to form of the old adage, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union." The victory is a substantial one, but the hoped for "landslide" is absent.

The higher significance of the result is its disclosure that the majority of the former Progressives, in a State where as late as two years ago the "bull moose" was still making a determined stand, have gone back into the Republican Party.

BOSTON.

Election's Meaning Uncertain.

From The Boston Globe, (Ind.)

It will be difficult for reflecting minds in either party to argue anything with certainty from the results in Maine. It would seem, if the figures mean anything, that Mr. Hughes will need all possible support in the country at large next November.

Indicates Hughes's Election.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The Maine result, whatever the causes which have contributed to it, makes reasonably clear that Mr. Hughes will be elected in November. While this is a small part of the United States, it is decidely representative.

PROVIDENCE.

"Triumph of Sound Citizenship."

From The Providence Journal.

The result in Maine will be welcome to the thinking American people not because it is a party victory, but because it is a triumph of sound citizenship.

It is a staggering rebuke to an administration and a political party that has been notoriously submissive to a narrowly partisan opinionated and dictatorial personality, which have shown themselves grossly unfit for their great trust, if not deliberately faithless.

The vote in Maine unquestionably reflects public feeling country wide. The American people have had enough of the Wilson administration.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Wilson Stronger Than His Party.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind. Dem.)

The Wilson issue was embodied especially in Senator Johnson, who defended the Administration in his canvass, and who, as a Wilson supporter, had a record of his own in the Democratic Senate to justify. But Johnson ran better than any Democrat; the estimated plurality against him is but about 8,000.

Dean Sills, the other Democratic candidate for Senator, ran unexpectedly well. If Wilson were weaker or stronger than his party, the fact should appear particularly in the Senatorial figures. With the plurality against Johnson, therefore, comparatively small, the inference seems to be that the President is stronger than his party, not only in Maine, but in the country.

HARTFORD.

Maine Voted Against Wilson.

From The Hartford Courant, (Rep.)

The Democrats expressed confidence that the Administration of President Wilson would be fully approved, and they made their appeal to the voters of that basis. The voters have given a sufficiently emphatic denial of the appeal. They have decisively voted against Wilson, and they have expressed their disapproval of the Democratic Administration by returning a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

To the Republicans of the country the message from Maine is most encouraging.

CLEVELAND.

"So the Country Is Going."

From The Cleveland Leader, (Rep.)

Early returns from the Maine election are enough to prove that the first State to be counted this year has gone Republican by a much greater majority than the Republicans polled in September, 1908, just before Taft beat Bryan two to one in the electoral college and about 1,500,000 in the popular vote of the country. This is a complete transformation in Maine, by comparison with 1914 and 1912 or 1910.

None but dull-witted persons can fail to perceive the meaning of such a test of public sentiment. As Maine has gone, so the country is going. The Hughes victory over Woodrow Wilson will be of impressive proportions.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Decides Republican Jubilation.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, (Dem.)

Maine, normally a Republican State, returns to the fold after an unprecedentedly desperate campaign by the Republicans to reclaim their own. The result, of course, will be hailed with jubilation throughout the country by the partisans of Mr. Hughes as a forerunner of a national victory in November. But, jubilate in public as they may, they will find little comfort in an analysis of the figures.

These show that in a State in which, owing to its industries, the Republican appeal is exceptionally strong, only two-thirds of the Progressive vote has gone back to the party. No greater percentage of Progressives voting for Hughes in November will insure the election of Wilson. Those who would jubilate should turn their backs on these figures until after their jubilation. For the figures are such as cannot lie.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Declares Maine Was Normal.

From The Savannah Morning News, (Dem.)

The results of the election in Maine mean that this normally Republican State was normal today. They do not necessarily mean that Maine should be listed as a State in which hope of obtaining electoral votes for President Wilson in November must now be abandoned. The defeat of Senator Johnson, Democrat, is apparent, but the indicated majority of his opponent is not great.

A GERMAN PAPER'S VIEW.

Says Election Indicates the End of Wilson's Sway.

Commenting on the Maine election, The German Herold of this morning, under the headline "Maine Has Spoken," says:

"According to information so far at hand, the Republican candidate for Governor in the Maine elections may have a plurality of 12,000. So the enormous efforts which the Democrats have made have been fruitless; the electorate has remained cold-hearted, and even the most intimate friends of the President have not been able to change its attitude.

"The event is in one way especially noteworthy, as it shows that by far the larger part of the Progressives have returned to the Republican Party. The increase of Republican votes corresponds exactly to the vote of the Progressives in 1914.

"We have already indicated that there are hardly any Germans in Maine. Accordingly, in the large States, with a German population, things will go quite badly for the President. Beyond doubt he will be swamped, in those States, under a tidal wave of votes. The election in Maine is the flaming handwriting upon the wall which indicates the end of Wilson's sway."

THERE is an advertisement for The American Tobacco Company printed on another page of this paper. The product advertised, like other American Tobacco Company products, is absolutely guaranteed.

Should you at any time find cause for complaint, we would appreciate your writing to

SERVICE DEPARTMENT
The American Tobacco Company,
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W. F. Fontaine, Architect.

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One contractor builds better and quicker than another. You will know him by his record.

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Fall Fashions For Gun-Shy Birds

IN fashion, the New Yorker is a gun-shy bird. Not for *him* those "swagger suits" which are trumpeted as "the thing" in Stop-On-Signalville.

Years of experience in purveying to The Well Dressed New Yorker has taught me both what to *adopt* and what to *avoid*.

In my Sack Suits and Topcoats for Autumn, Stein-Bloch has carried out these style-ideas with admirable taste and astonishingly smart tailoring.

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No personal canvass unless successful.
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Outfitting young men for college, or business and professional life, is a distinct De Pinna specialty.
Complete assortments of Autumn clothes—custom made and ready for service—from imported woolens and of latest English cut, will be found in this separate department for young men.

Early Fall Hats of Soldierly Style
THE turn of the season has crowded the Weber and Heilbroner hat departments with new Fall shapes and colors.
* *
First is a new military shape—flat brim a trifle wider than heretofore—a suggestion of Plattsburg and preparedness. Light and dark tan shades, soft greens and browns. $3 to $5.
* *
Just a strong military style tendency—no conscription. For here also are hosts of featherweight, easy-fitting soft hats, entirely different and entirely smart.
The new stiff hat, with brim a little wider but not wide—$3 to $5.
* *
Tweed hats, of imported cloth—latest English shapes—all the new sporting and motoring caps, with the one-piece top and eight-quarter styles. $1 to $2.50

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SEVERAL thousand young New Yorkers are about to depart for their colleges.
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Each of them may carry the atmosphere of New York with him—in a suit, a topcoat, a hat and haberdashery from these stores.
* *
The spirit of college manhood which never grows old pervades this business.
* *
Hundreds of the alumni of the leading universities and schools—young business and professional men—are among the valued patrons of this establishment.

Clothes, haberdashery and hats which are unobtrusively smart, at prices which are not a drain on a college allowance.
* *
Suits and top-coats, $20 to $45.
Weber and Heilbroner
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44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothing at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

IRISH SWEPT GINCHY LIKE A WHIRLWIND

Munsters and Dublins, New Men and Old, Did Deeds to Make Their Brigadier Weep.

BAVARIANS FOUGHT IN VAIN

In Dugouts and Cellars They Were Hunted Out Remorselessly After Each Advance.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Sept. 10.—The capture of Ginchy by the Irish brigades should be told not in journalistic prose, but in heroic verse. Ireland will weep tears over it, for many of her sons have fallen, but there will be pride also in the hearts of the Irish people because these men of Munster, Dublin, Connaught, and all parts of the West and South have done such splendid things in courage and endurance, adding a very noble episode to the history of the Celtic race.

When they came out of battle this morning they were weary and spent. They had left many good comrades behind them, but the spirit of war sustained them, and they came marching steadily, with their heads held high. It was one of the most moving things I have ever seen in this war.

A great painter would have found here a subject to thrill his soul—that long trail of Irish regiments, some of them reduced by losses and with but few officers to lead them. Ahead of them walked one Irish piper, playing them home to the harvest fields of peace, with a lament for those who will never come back.

A Brigadier came riding over the fields to meet them. He stood a solitary figure by the side of the track down which his men came and there were great tenderness in his eyes as he watched them pass and called out to them words of thanks and words of good cheer.

"Eyes right!" shouted the officers or Sergeants, who were leading their companies, and the General said, "Carry on there!" and "Well done, you did gloriously!" "Bravo, Dublins!" "You did well, damned well, Munsters, my lads!"

The men's eyes brightened at the sight of him and they squared up and grinned under their German caps and German helmets.

One Sergeant of Munsters told me that the taking of Ginchy was the hottest thing he had seen since the landing on Aug. 21 at Suvla Bay. He and other men of the old regulars spoke of the regiments of the New Army who had fought with them today:

"They were just great. The Irish Rifles went through like a whirlwind. There was no stopping them. When the Germans ran, you couldn't see them for the dust."

The Germans in Ginchy would have had more terror in their hearts if they had known the character of the men who were about to storm their stronghold. As it was, these German soldiers were not feeling safe; they knew men had just been sent up the line and were conscious of the menace about them. They belonged to the 185th Division, the Nineteenth Bavarian Division, and the machine-gun company of the Eighty-eighth Division. They crouched down in the network of dugouts and tunnels under the ruins of the village, expecting attack, and determined to sell their lives dearly. They were brave men.

Gain 600 Yards in Eight Minutes.

The attack began yesterday afternoon just before 5 o'clock. After a heavy bombardment the Irish spang up and went forward amid cheering and shouts of "Go on, Munsters," "Go on, Dublins," and old Celtic cries.

The British shell fire crept up in front of them. They went from the south in four waves in open order with about fifty yards between them. From the first halting place in the village they went right across the first German trenches and dugouts in eight minutes after the starting time, a distance of 600 yards, which is a wonderful record.

On the right the Irish were checked by three machine guns, well placed for deadly work and sweeping the ground with waves of bullets. Many men dropped while others fell deliberately with faces to the earth so that the bullets might skim above their prone bodies. At the same time the officers and men were being sniped by German marksmen, who had crept out into the shell craters.

It was a serious situation here unless the machine guns could be "killed." A brilliant piece of tactics was done by the troops on the left of the right wing, who swung around and attacked the machine gun position from the west and north in an encircling movement, so that the German teams had to run out of the loop with their weapons to their broken trenches, 300 yards away, where they again fired until knocked out by some trench mortars attached to one of the Irish battalions.

This enabled the right wing to advance and join the left, and they then advanced together through the village with the Irish Rifles remaining to hold the captured ground and the Dublins charging ahead.

In the centre of the village among all the dugouts and tunnels was the ruin of an old farm in which the Germans had another machine gun. Again the trench mortar men saved the situation. They came on with the infantry and ranged their little engines on to the farm, aiming with such skill that the hostile machine guns were put out of action by a short storm of high explosives.

The men were still suffering from snipers and ordinary riflemen, hidden in all kinds of places in the northern half of the village where there were concreted tunnels with loopholes level with the ground through which they shot.

The Irish swept over the place, fiercely searching out the Germans. In the shell craters and the bits of upheaved earth and down in the dugouts there was hand-to-hand fighting of the grimmest kind.

The Bavarians struggled savagely, using bombs and rifles and fighting even with bayonets until killed with the same weapon.

Within a minute after reaching the line half way through the village the leading Dublins reached the northern end of it and sent out advanced parties 200 yards beyond.

Won Success Without Supports.

The achievement of the Irish Brigade from a military point of view is their success in taking a hostile front of 900 yards to a depth of nearly a mile with no supporting troops on either flank. From a non-military, untechnical, and human point of view the greatness of the capture of Ginchy is just the valor of those Irish boys, who were not cowed by the sight of death very close to them and all about them and who went straight on to the winning posts like an Irish racehorse.

The men who were ordered to stay in the village almost wept with rage because they could not join in the next assault. It was the same spirit which caused the temporary desertion of three Irish servants on the brigade staff. One of them left a note yesterday morning on his master's table:

"As I could not be at Guillemont, I am going to Ginchy. I hope to be back again, so please excuse."

There was a Sinn Feiner among the men with all the passion of his political creed and a "splendid soldier," said one of his officers who is an Englishman. Nationalists and Catholics, Irish to the bone, with blood and spirit they fought yesterday and in the dawn of today, without any thought of grievance or any memory of hatred except against the enemy whom they call Jerry instead of Fritz.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It would seem that the Balkans were to be a continual mystery. The so-called "puzzle of the Balkans," which seemed to have been solved by the intervention of the Rumanians, has only been made greater.

What the Allies who have held the Saloniki position for more than nine months purpose to do in the way of an offensive and when they purpose to do it are questions the world is still waiting to have answered. Bulgaria began an offensive several weeks ago, and it was assumed that the attempt of the Allies to drive northward had begun. Indeed, the French official report announced that a general offensive had begun. Then came a lapse.

The offensive proved to be but a private affair of the Bulgarians. Certainly the Allies played no important part, not even to the extent of offering resistance to the Bulgarian advance. Only the allied flanks were involved, and these are not and cannot be placed in danger. In the last analysis they rest on the sea, guarded, if need be, by the allied fleet.

Viewed in the light of events, it is beginning to appear that not only did the Allies refuse to be drawn into an offensive movement at that time, but even the Germanic allies, with the exception of Bulgaria, viewed the operations with apparent indifference. It was all probably a political move by Bulgaria because of her desire for the possession of the territory which she has occupied, notably the port of Kavala. After Bulgaria had seized about all she wanted, the offensive stopped and the forces on all sides remained passive.

Rumania's entrance probably had something to do with this state of affairs. Whatever the Allies' plans were, they had probably been made irrespective of whether Rumania came in or not. They had found from experience that they could not count with any certainty on anything in the Balkans.

When they were finally successful in inducing Rumania to side with them, whatever means were employed in this persuasion, the whole situation assumed a new aspect, and plans had to be modified.

The situation now, however, seems ripe for action. Rumania has taken an important crossing of the Danube near the Serbian-Hungarian border, and is, or soon will be, in a position to render valuable assistance. There seems to be little to fear from the Teutonic invasion of Dobrudja. It is, as was stated yesterday, in all probability a defensive measure designed to neutralize the Danube.

Transylvania is rapidly passing into Rumanian control, so that, with the key to the Iron Gate of the Danube in their hands, the Rumanians, if they are to move southward against the Oriental Railroad, seem about to be in position where they can do so most effectively. If the Allies move north at the same time that the Rumanians move south, the Teuton defense in the Balkans will be put to the test.

The British have given the first indication that the Allies may be really moving. Heretofore all reports from allied sources have spoken merely of defensive work. Now it is reported that an offensive movement has been undertaken.

In the early days of Bulgaria's manoeuvres the Allies, who held a position along the Seres-Demirhissar railroad on the east bank of the Struma, were forced across the river, and the railroad was left in the hands of the Teutons. It is impossible to believe that this was done from choice. Railroad and all other communications are too few in this wild mountain country for either side willingly to give one of them up.

The British have now launched a movement to take back the line of the Struma and the railroad, which parallels its course. Their success has been as large and as quickly won as was the Bulgarians' success two weeks ago. Although under fire from the eastern bank of the Struma, they advanced from Orliak, a small village at the base of the western foot hills, and with little difficulty crossed the river and established themselves on the eastern bank several miles beyond the river.

This move may have nothing more than local significance. At the same time it is to be noted that the blow has been struck against one of the lines which the allies must follow when their real offense comes.

The mountains which separate the Allies from Northern Serbia and Bulgaria are pierced at but three points, where the rivers wind their way through the valleys. One of these is the valley of the Struma. A movement against any of these merits careful watching.

Another point in the British advance is the question of the Bulgarian line of supply. Naturally the supply lines of the Teutons are coincident with the Allies' lines of attack. Control of any of these lines for even a short distance is apt to cause embarrassment.

On the Struma front the British line faces the Seres-Demirhissar railroad for more than ten miles. It is one of the few sections of the battle line where the line of advance is against a railroad rather than along a railroad. It is against this line, then, that the British effort is directed.

In order that it may succeed, it is not necessary that the British take the entire line. Once they are in possession of it as far south as the mouth of the Struma, they have excellent water communication by way of the Tahinos Lake in addition to direct rail communications from Saloniki by way of Doiran. From the Struma to the railroad is only about five miles, and the country is open. The Bulgarians do not seem to be present in great force or the movement took them by surprise.

Only a few days need now elapse before it will be possible to judge just how serious this operation is.

HALICZ HOLDS OUT AGAINST RUSSIANS

Berlin Reports Failure of Attempt to Capture the Galician Fortress.

REPULSED ON STOKHOD TOO

Attacking Forces Said to Have Suffered Heavy Losses in Stare-Czerwiczce Fight.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London.)—Russian attempts to capture the town of Halics on the Dniester in Galicia, regarded as the key to the defenses of Lemberg from the southeast, have been frustrated by the Teutonic forces, according to today's official War Office announcement. Troops under General Count von Bothmer brought the Russian efforts to naught, the statement declares. Russian attacks in the vicinity of Stare-Czerwiczce, on the Stokhod forty miles northeast of Kovel, also were repulsed, according to the official announcement, which follows:

Army group of Prince Leopold: On both sides of Stare-Czerwiczce, the Russians, who again attacked in strong force, suffered a sanguinary repulse, as on Saturday.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The battle between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester on Sept. 7 and 8 proved to be an attempt by the Russians, exploiting their gain of territory on the 6th, to break through by a quick subsequent assault on Bursztyn (twelve miles north of Halicz) and at the same time put themselves in possession of Halicz. General Count von Bothmer, with a defense cleverly conceived and carried out with equal cleverness, frustrated this plan, the Russians suffering extraordinarily heavy losses.

In the Carpathians the situation generally is unchanged.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—There have been no important developments in the situation along the Russian front from Riga to Rumania, according to today's official statement, which says: "The situation is unchanged."

TURKS DEFEATED IN PERSIA.

Russians Take Town of Bana and Also Win Battle in Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—A victory for the Russians over Turkish troops in Persia is reported in today's War Office statement. In the region of Sakkiz the town of Bana has been occupied by the Czar's forces, following a battle in which the Turks were defeated. Following is the statement:

On the Caucasus front, in the region of Sakkiz, the Russians have occupied the town of Bana, after an engagement, and are now pursuing the enemy.

During Saturday and Sunday a fierce battle continued in the region of Ognott, (west of Erzingan, in Turkish Armenia,) where on Saturday the Russians captured 4 officers, 240 Askaris, 1 machine gun, 1 howitzer, and 2 cannon. The cannon we had to destroy and throw over the cliffs, as it was impossible to carry them away.

RUSSIA STRONGER THAN EVER.

Petrograd Expects Balkan Campaign to End This Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Brusiloff's armies continue to advance with the methodical stubbornness indicative of a clear plan and perfected organization. The Russian potential strength is becoming more and more effective. The astonishing development of military organization which marked the last fifteen months here made it possible to utilize, to a steadily increasing extent, the raw material of which Russia possesses such abundance.

The Russian Army of today, in spite of heavy losses in first line troops, is far superior as a fighting machine to that which began the war. I should be afraid to say how many millions there are with the colors. The whole European front is strongly manned and the Caucasian army kept up to considerable strength. It has been possible to send a considerable number of men to France and Saloniki, and now a new Russian army has been sent through Rumania against Bulgaria. Throughout the country the training camps are full and an imperial manifesto has just been issued calling up a further class of territorial reserves.

The supply from all lands of munitions for this mass of troops is increasing. There is no lack and no danger of a setback. This solid basis of organization makes possible a greater definiteness of aim. The remarkably rapid progress made by Brusiloff's armies in the work of incapacitating Austria made possible the entry of Rumania into the war, and now the entry of Rumania has still more clearly determined the immediate goal of the Russian operations. That goal is to maintain pressure on Austria and simultaneously, in conjunction with Rumania and the allied forces in Saloniki, to put Bulgaria hors de combat and cut off the whole Balkan end of the war, including Turkey, thus freeing large allied forces for a final and concentrated attack upon Germany.

The first stage of the business should be accomplished before the end of this year.

Says Newspaper Is Counterfeited.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Strassburg, says the Overseas News Agency, that the French have counterfeited an edition of the Strassburger Post and distributed it in Switzerland. "The newspaper," the news agency says, "is filled with swindles and calumnies. In France bogus copies of the German Gazette des Ardennes are sold."

ROCKWELL DOWNS HIS FOURTH AEROPLANE

Afterward Attacked by Two Fokkers, He Eludes Them by Swift Turn and Escapes.

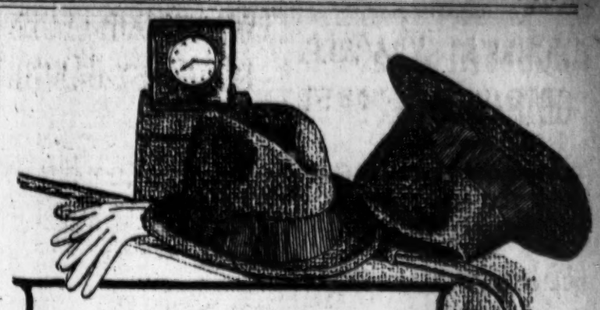
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Kiffin Rockwell, the American aviator, downed his fourth German aeroplane Friday. He is now only one short of the number that ranks him among the stars of air service like Guynemer and Nungesser, who are chronicled by name in the French bulletins after each success.

Flying near Verdun at about 3,000 meters Rockwell attacked a double-seated German airplane just beneath him. He killed the gunner with his first volley, and probably wounded the pilot, for the machine immediately began to descend in a circular spiral. Rockwell plunged in pursuit, caught up with the German at 1,800 meters, and riddled him with bullets. He saw him fall near the trench lines.

In the act of descending to verify the result, the American was attacked from above by two Fokkers. A swift turn which "banked" his Nieuport almost vertically saved his life. He tried to manoeuvre to engage each foe separately, but after a brief fight, finding his ammunition exhausted, decided to retreat, and succeeded in escaping unhurt.

Observers stated later that the German aeroplane fell in front of their trenches, where French guns quickly knocked it to pieces. This gives Rockwell another citation in army orders, which, in addition to that awarded last week for excellent service, brings the total of palm leaves attached to his Croix de Guerre to four.



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"Young's Hats are as good as they look" because of quality in every detail—inborn quality. $3—$4.

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Only BROOKLYN Store—371 Fulton St.

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NONE BETTER MADE

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Service for the Country Home Buyer.
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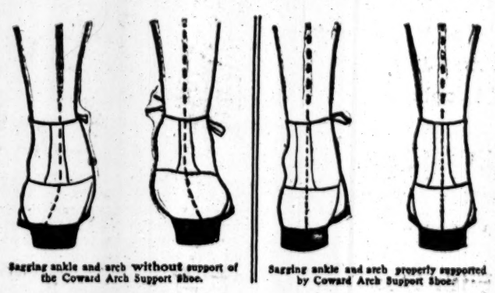
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.
Elevator to Suburban Ramp
R. E. Farley, President

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS to-day with CINCINNATI. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. $0c.

SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.
Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.



Sagging ankle and arch without support of the Coward Arch Support Shoe.

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The Coward Shoe

Children's feet require considerable care lest they grow up unshapely and develop corns, bunions and fallen arches.

See to it that your child wears Coward shoes, and you need not worry about his feet. They will grow up, sound, shapely, and comfortably. An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure where foot troubles are concerned.

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This is for

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ARE you smoking
Lord Salisbury?

If not, do you know WHY NOT?

It is the only 100% pure all-Turkish tobacco cigarette in existence that sells for as low a price as 15 cents for 20.

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Moral: Quality, Quantity and Economy

W. K. Cochrane

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P.S.—Begin with Lord Salisbury today and save 25% on your cigarette bill. That's right.

Results Solicit Every Line of Business in The Farm Journal

CONSIDER the uniqueness, the unrivalled popularity, the *supremacy* of this big, nationally-operating publication that has every dollar's worth of advertising come in *unsolicited!*

Yet The Farm Journal is crowded with advertising *every* month.

For thirty-nine years it has been America's *pre-eminent, predominating,* greatest-of-all farm and village publications.

It has held this enviable place; has kept the leading manufacturers' advertising in its pages; has maintained a standard of satisfaction, both to its advertiser and to its One Million subscribers, that has never yet been approached because—

It could *prove* a record of traced results for 39 years, outstripping any national or sectional farm paper in the country.

And because *Fair Play* has been the corner stone of The Farm Journal's policy toward *all* who read and use its pages.

The hundreds of Advertising Agents throughout the United States who have relied on The Farm Journal all these years have really been its only solicitors.

These men have talked The Farm Journal and sold The Farm Journal to their clients strictly on the cold-blooded basis of *results produced!*

Your Advertising Agent knows The Farm Journal is a *sure thing* puller in traced results by mail and *store results* for dealers. Consult him *now* about starting an advertising campaign in The Farm Journal for *you!*

The rate, $5 for this *preferred,* cream-of-the-country circulation, is a genuine attraction. Forms for November close October 5. *Now's the time to act!*

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mark Twain was the last to write of the South as Julian Street and Wallace Morgan are depicting it in their new series of "American Adventures." "The Threshold of the South" is the first one—in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

QUOTES ELKUS'S VIEWS.

Found Berlin and Vienna Normal, a German Newspaper Says.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Abram I. Elkus, the new American Ambassador to Turkey, who stopped in Vienna on his way to Constantinople, is quoted by the Neue Freie Presse as saying to a member of its staff that his impression of Vienna, as well as of Berlin, was that conditions of life there were virtually unchanged. The amount of food was apparently large enough, and, thanks to the capable organization, he thought a sufficiency of provisions seemed assured.

Regarding peace prospects, Ambassador Elkus is quoted as asserting that it was only to be said that the whole world desired peace.

"Let us hope," he added, "that we shall not have too long to wait for it."

In conclusion Mr. Elkus, according to the newspaper, said that he felt assured of the re-election of President Wilson, who, in addition to his other qualifications, had the greatest of all in having preserved peace for the United States and in representing the idea of world peace.

SAYS BRITISH HELD HELLER.

Berlin Paper Asserts Carranza Envoy to Germany Was Interned.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Colonel Krum Heller has arrived at Berne on his way to Germany from Mexico.

According to the Tageblatt, Colonel Heller, who is described as a Mexican diplomat, was interned for a time by the British on account of his German name, notwithstanding the fact that he had official Mexican papers and an American passport, signed by Secretary of State Lansing.

Colonel Heller holds a commission in the Constitutionalist army in Mexico. It was reported in July from Havana, on his arrival there, that he was on his way to Berlin as an emissary of General Carranza.

MAILS IN HAVANA ROBBED.

Money Orders for American Firms Taken—One Arrest.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—An official order of the Post Office Department issued today disclosed that the extraction from the mails on a large scale of money orders addressed to mail order houses in the United States has been in progress here. An elevator operator has been arrested in connection with the case and five others are under accusation.

It is charged that the elevator carrying mails was stopped between floors, where letters containing money orders were opened.

A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico

By Edith O'Shaughnessy

Wife of the former U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City

From two of the many letters received since the author's book (Intervention, Sept. 9) was published:

From CARDINAL FARLEY

"It is a most welcome addition to the literature on the Mexican Question, and will contribute in large measure to destroy the misconceptions which have made the recent tragic history of Mexico such a perplexing problem to American readers."

From ADMIRAL FLETCHER

"I was up the greater part of last night reading it. I think it is perfectly fascinating."

$2.00 net

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Established 1817.

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If interested in phonographs hear The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World.

Executive and general sales offices 57 Reade Street.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

TWO LONDON CLUBS SEIZED BY CABINET

Commandeering of National Liberal and Conservative Causes Stir in England.

NEED HOMES FOR OFFICES

Some Members Inclined to Blame Lloyd George, War Minister, for Drastic Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Under the Presidency of the Marquess of Lincolnshire, the members of the National Liberal Club met today to consider the crisis created by the commandeering of the clubhouse by the Ministers for War and Munitions.

The members were informed only on Thursday morning that a Government official had called at the club and announced the decision of the Government to take over the premises. The members were further informed that the Government's decision was unalterable. A letter was read from Premier Asquith sympathizing with the members, saying that he was sure he could appeal with full confidence to all the members to acquiesce cheerfully "in this call upon their patriotism and self-denial."

Referring to this letter as a personal appeal from the Prime Minister, Lord Lincolnshire urged the members present to respond to it in the spirit in which it was made, which they did by rising and singing "God Save the King." This concluded the proceedings. A further meeting will be held tomorrow.

What the members of the Constitutional Club, which was commandeered at the same time as the National Liberal, will do has not yet been announced.

On the assumption that one Liberal and one Conservative club were selected by the Ministers of the Coalition Cabinet on the principle of equal party sacrifice, the Liberal organs put forward the argument that the sacrifice is by no means equal on both big organizations, with memberships running into thousands, but, to quote The Daily Chronicle:

"The National Liberal differs from other clubs because it is the national centre of a great party and the focus of intellectual activity. The Constitutional Club scarcely stands in the same relation to its party, and even if the Carlton Club were commandeered, there would still be this difference: The members of the Carlton, while their organisation would be disturbed, could always get other clubs to take them in, just as those of the Constitutional can and will, whereas the members of the National Liberal, which stands alone, cannot."

At a time like the present, when nearly all the big London clubs are suffering a severe financial strain and in many cases are trying to obtain new members by remitting the customary entrance dues, the closing of the Constitutional Club will be regarded as a godsend by the committees of other similar institutions, for it will mean that a certain proportion of the members of the Constitutional will join other clubs, thereby augmenting the receipts. With the National Liberal, however, where the annual dues are very low and a great proportion of the members are resident in the provinces, the case is different.

The National Liberal was founded in 1882, one of the most active promoters of the enterprise being Joseph Chamberlain, who resigned from the Reform Club in consequence of the famous blackballing incident.

"We don't intend to let those damned snobs have it all their own way," Chamberlain wrote to a friend, and thanks largely to his energy the National Liberal Club was formed and installed in temporary premises in Thurloe Square pending the completion of its spacious and ornate new home in the Embankment. One of the objects for which the club was founded was to form a political and historical library to be called the Gladstone Library, as a permanent memorial of the services which Gladstone rendered to the country, and the library now contains more than 20,000 volumes.

Among the reasons invoked against the commandeering of the National Liberal Club is that it is not well adapted to the purposes of Government offices. It consists largely of great halls and of lovely office spaces in the form of magnificent rooms in the corner turrets and towers of the building. One member suggests the construction of temporary offices in Hyde Park or in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, or a wooden club and chamber place in the Horse Guards parade ground. Others suggest that the Government should take over the Ritz Hotel, which is now empty through internal dissensions.

Mr. Lloyd George was absent in Paris when the commandeering of the National Liberal Club was decided upon, and the Premier, Mr. Asquith, was also absent from London. The decision was taken by the Ministers who remained in London, and was carried out by Sir Edward Carson, Minister without Portfolio, and Sir Frederick Ellis Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, on behalf of the National Liberal Club.

CANADIANS IN THE FIGHTING.

Issuance of New Casualty Lists Informs the Home Public.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The issuing of new casualty lists by the Government today brought the news to the Canadian public that the Dominion troops have again figured in a big battle, this time on the Somme front.

The lists indicate that the losses will run up to several hundred in a serious engagement, which took place Friday, and details of the fighting can be gathered from the reports thus far given out.

PARIS FETES AMERICANS.

Members of Industrial Commission Entertained in French Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The American Industrial Commission, which is visiting France for the purpose of studying industrial conditions, was entertained twice today—at a luncheon given by the Republican Club of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and at a dinner by the American Chamber of Commerce.

The luncheon, at which numerous Senators, Deputies, and leading commercial representatives were present, was presided over by Senator Mascuraud. M. Jacques W. H. Siegfried, Vice President of the French Association, replied to the speech of welcome delivered by the Senator, and many through interpreters.

HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION.

Sir George Foster Says More Men Must Enlist in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 11.—Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking of the war at a meeting here today, hinted at the passage of a compulsory recruiting law.

"If more men are needed and will not voluntarily go," he said, "the people of Great Britain will have to be learned in Canada."

GIVE FOCH CREDIT FOR MARNE VICTORY

French Headquarters Officers Indicate His Strategy Was Chief Factor in Defeating Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Newspaper men who visited the Marne battlefield yesterday, in connection with the celebration of the second anniversary, viewed the scene where the tide of victory really turned. There, under the direction of an officer of the Army Headquarters, several theories that have grown up about how the battle was won were dissipated for the first time.

Part of the ground visited was that occupied by the troops of the Ninth Army, under General Foch, extending through Fere Champenoise to Château Mondement, behind which, after it had been taken and retaken four times, Foch carried out brilliant strategy, which not only flanked von Bülow's army, hurling the German guard into the marshes of St. Gond, but also drove a wedge between the forces of von Bülow and von Clausen, which compelled a German retreat along their entire line.

The idea has always prevailed that von Kluck, whose army advanced nearly to Paris, made a strategic blunder in turning southeast and marching across the British front, thus leaving his flank exposed to Manoury. Later understanding of what happened makes it clear that von Kluck did the only thing he could do and that had he kept on toward Paris he would have left a gap for Desperey's Fifth French Army to enter, and thus break the German line.

The number of Germans opposing the various French armies was made known to the newspaper men. Von Kluck had only five corps against Manoury. Desperey, and the British combined, while Foch, with two corps, reinforced later by a third borrowed from Desperey, faced five of the picked corps of Germany, including the guard.

The headquarters officers indicated that, according to their view, while every General in the allied line contributed largely to winning the battle of the Marne, it was Foch, who, with inferior forces but brilliant strategy and refusal to acknowledge a suspicion of defeat, caused more trouble to the Germans than even Manoury and the army of Paris.

During the trip over the line the newspaper men crossed three battlefields of Napoleon. They were tiny patches on the great plain of Sesanne, which is itself only a small part of the battlefield of the Marne.

ITALIANS WIN IN TRENTINO.

Gains Are Also Recorded in the Upper Posina Valley.

ROME, Sept. 11, (via London.)—Italian troops have captured a strong Austrian position in the Leno Valley, on the Trentino front, the War Office announced today. Ground was gained also in the Upper Posina Valley. The announcement reads:

In the zone between Vallarsa and the head of the Posina Valley yesterday, after artillery preparation which was hampered by thick mists, our infantry captured a strong trenchment at the bottom of the Leno Valley. Between Monte Spil and Monte Corno they completed capture of the trenches still left in the enemy's possession after the fighting of Sept. 7. Progress also was made on the ground north of Monte Pasubio and on the northern slopes of Corno del Coston, in the Upper Posina Valley. On the remainder of the front there were only artillery actions.

Our batteries destroyed military depots near St. Ilario, north of Rovereto. The enemy ineffectively shelled Capriva, in Cordevole Valley, and Cortina d'Ampezzo. An Austrian seaplane dropped bombs on Sondrio without inflicting any damage.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—Italian attacks in various sectors of the front have been repulsed by the Austrians, says the official communication issued by headquarters today. The statement reads:

On the front between the Adige and Astico Valleys the Italians developed renewed activity. Our fire positions in the Monte Sief region were subjected to artillery fire, which was followed by infantry attacks. These were repulsed, and in the Monte Sief-Monte Cimone sector the advance of several enemy battalions was thwarted.

In the Posina region the enemy penetrated our trenches at two points, but were counter-attacked and driven out immediately, leaving prisoners in our hands. In enemy attacks against Monte Pasubio and in the southern artillery duels continued to operate with generally moderate intensity.

Censor Stops Pension Checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "A veteran of the American civil war who resides in Darmstadt has not received his pension for months, owing to the British censorship. The letters containing the checks also have not arrived."

GERMAN BLOWS FAIL TO DENT SOMME LINE

Five Night Assaults on the French and Two on the British Are Beaten Off.

LIQUID FIRE USED IN VAIN

French Aeroplane Squadrons Are Busy Attacking German Factories and Depots.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Again on the Somme front last night and today the Germans have been making several attacks on the new allied lines, but, according to the British and French official reports, these assaults have been beaten off.

Five times the troops of the Kaiser drove at the French lines from Berny to south of Chaulnes last night, liquid fire being used in several instances. Paris says, however, that the conquered ground was held.

The Germans also made two counter-attacks on Ginchy, which was captured from them by the British Saturday, but failed to gain, it is stated.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

South of the Somme during the night the Germans delivered a series of attacks against several points on our new front. From Berny to the region south of Chaulnes five attacks were made by the enemy. Several of them were accompanied by discharges of liquid fire. Everywhere the attacking troops were forced back into their trenches by our artillery and machine-gun fire, which inflicted serious losses on them.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

Last night ten of our aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs of heavy calibre on important military factories south of Bruges. The bombardment was carried out from a height of between 400 and 800 meters and was very effective. On the same night 104 bombs were dropped on ammunition depots and other military establishments north of Somme-py. Violent explosions were heard. Finally one of our air squadrons attacked the barracks and aerodrome at Saarburg (in Lorraine.) Twenty well-aimed bombs of heavy calibre inflicted serious damage.

Tonight's report of the British War Office reads:

The situation south of the Ancre is unchanged. The day passed without any special incident.

Counterattacks made by the enemy yesterday about Ginchy led to fierce hand-to-hand fighting, in which four officers and 101 men were taken. Including these, the total number of prisoners since the last report exceeds 200.

An attempted hostile trench mortar bombardment of our trenches north of the Ancre was quickly silenced by our artillery and trench mortars.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight says:

Except for a somewhat violent artillery duel south of the Somme, in the Berny, Vermandovillers and Chaulnes sectors, nothing of importance occurred on the whole front.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

The enemy made two more counter-attacks on Ginchy yesterday, which were repulsed. Several small detachments of hostile infantry attempted to attack our line near Mouquet Farm and in the vicinity of Pozières, but were driven off.

Between Neuville-St. Vaast and La Bassée Canal our troops entered the enemy's trenches at several places, taking some prisoners.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The British followed their great attack of Saturday on the Somme front by vigorous assaults over smaller portions of the line yesterday, according to today's report of the German Headquarters Staff. The bulletin says:

Front of General Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Württemberg.—There is nothing to report.

Front of General Field Marshal Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—The great British attack of Sept. 9 (Saturday) was followed yesterday by limited but vigorously conducted attacks on the Pozières-Sars highroad and against the Ginchy-Combles sector. They were repulsed. Fresh fighting has been in progress since early this morning for possession of Ginchy and the ground southeast of that point. Near Longueval and in the small wood of Leuze between Ginchy and Combles advanced trenches remained in the hands of the enemy during the hand-to-hand fighting described yesterday.

The French attacked in vain south of the Somme, near Belloy and Vermandovillers. We recaptured a few houses in Berny which were occupied by the enemy on Sept. 8, and took more than fifty prisoners.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—Intermittent and sharp artillery duels occurred east of the Meuse (Ve dun front.)

B. Altman & Co.

"Ardsley" & "Altman Velours"
(Manufactured in America)

WIDE, PLAIN CARPETS
for making to measure in rug or carpet form are carried in the regular stock.

"ARDSLEY"
A heavy, wool-back chenille fabric, in widths of 3, 9, 12, 15, 18, 24 and 30 feet, and in black and 11 colors.

"ALTMAN VELOURS"
in widths of 9 feet and 11 feet 3 inches, and in black and 14 colors.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
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Invite attention to
SMART FASHIONS
IN Day Dresses
OF SATIN, SERGE and VELVET
EXPRESSING THE NEW SILHOUETTE AND THE AUTHENTIC FASHION DETAILS OF THE SEASON.

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In the Men's Hat Shop today

New Mallory Hats for Fall at $3

In a variety of becoming styles and colors.

MALLORY hats lead both in style and color. They are ahead rather than abreast of what is "new." They contain all the quality that fine fur, high-grade trimmings and expert workmanship will allow.

¶ For the man who spends much time out-of-doors we recommend

Mallory Derbies and soft hats with the "Weatherfelt" finish

which makes the hat shed moisture without leaving a stain or spot of any kind.

¶ Mallory hats, in all the styles and colors advocated for Autumn, are obtainable in New York only at Saks'. Get yours today.

TIFFANY & Co.

MARQUISE AND EMERALD CUT DIAMONDS

Pavlowa Dances to Columbia Records

"PAVLOWA the Incomparable," the world's premier danseuse, star of the new Hippodrome production, says ". . . . *Columbia dance records over all others have my unqualified endorsement.*"

Columbia Records are the choice of great dancers for brilliance, *tempo*, and the inimitable snap, sparkle and vim that make their music ideal for the dance. Just hear these records—and you'll applaud their choice:

A5788	12-inch $1.00	ALONE AT LAST. Waltzes. Prince's Orchestra. THE BOBOLINK AND THE WREN. Waltz. Prince's Orchestra.
A5787	12-inch $1.00	BROWN SKIN. Fox Trot. Prince's Band. THAT ONE-STEP HARMONY STRAIN. One Step. Prince's Band.
A5816	12-inch $1.00	BABES IN THE WOOD. From "Very Good Eddy." Fox-Trot. Prince's Band. LOVE ME AT TWILIGHT. Fox Trot. Prince's Band.

You've missed something if you never had an impromptu dance with Columbia music. Columbia Records for the dance are recorded under the supervision of G. Hepburn Wilson, M.B., and every record must be perfect in time, perfect in tone and in rhythm before it leaves the Columbia laboratories.

Get dance-records with the "music-note" trade-mark if you want your house-dance to be a success.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement authorized by Pavlowa.

Columbia Grafonola Price $150

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GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS
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MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HUNT, President
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SOUTHWEST FOR WILSON.

McLemore Says Mexican Policy Has Made Only New Mexico Doubtful.

Congressman Jeff McLemore of Texas, author of the McLemore resolution warning Americans against traveling on armed merchant ships, said yesterday, at the Waldorf-Astoria, that he regarded President Wilson's re-election as a certainty.

"In spite of the troubles along the Mexican border," he said, "I believe that President Wilson will carry Texas by about as large a majority as he did four years ago. Now the Mexican policy is more unpopular in Texas than in any other part of the country, and it it won't change many votes in Texas it will change many votes anywhere. The only State in which the election may possibly be turned by the Mexican situation is New Mexico. There the vote will be close, but I expect a Democratic victory. The only other States, where I have personal knowledge of the political situation are Kentucky and Tennessee and Wilson will sweep both of those States."

DENIES PACT WITH BARNES.

Hedges Says Bacon Forces Know Nothing of His Support.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, candidate for United States Senator in the Democratic primaries against William F. McCombs, will speak in Brooklyn on Thursday. At a meeting of Brooklyn business men in the Conway headquarters, 26 Court Street, Conway managers said yesterday that various anti-McCooey nominees in Kings County for county, judicial, and legislative offices and for Congress were co-operating with the Conway forces.

Job E. Hedges, campaign manager for Robert Bacon, candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primaries, denied yesterday that the Bacon forces knew anything about an attempt on the part of William Barnes to stir up sentiment for Mr. Bacon. Mr. Barnes has written a letter to Republicans throughout the State asking support for Mr. Bacon.

"The endeavor to inject into the Senatorial question a Barnes or anti-Barnes coloring has nothing to do with the merits of Mr. Bacon's candidacy," said Mr. Hedges. "It is a cheap attempt to divert attention from the main issue."

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If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, here is an easy, inexpensive way to clear it:

Spread on a little Resinol Ointment, letting it remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with Resinol Soap and hot water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores. Do this regularly, once a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 8-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Resinol
makes sick skins well

TAFT AND COLONEL MAY CALL OFF FEUD

Hughes Alliance Enlists Both and Expects Them to Speak from Same Platform.

HAVE MET ONCE SINCE 1912

Prominent Men and Women Enrolled to Aid the Republican Nominee.

Efforts to bring together ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and patch up their differences growing out of the 1912 campaign have been started by the National Council of the Hughes Alliance, working with the Republican National Campaign Committee. Both men have accepted membership in the National Council, the personnel of which was made public yesterday. It is the plan of the organization to have the Colonel and Mr. Taft speak from the same platform during the Presidential campaign.

Since the nomination of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt's coming over to the party, the Republican campaign managers have been working on a plan to bring the two ex-Presidents together and heal the breach between the two wings of the Republican Party which assured Mr. Wilson's election four years ago. The Colonel and Mr. Taft have met but once since the historic days of 1912, and then only at a funeral. With both men working as members of the Hughes Alliance to bring about the defeat of Mr. Wilson it is expected that the long-standing feud will be called off and that both will be friends again. The men and women who compose the council of the alliance are:

Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft; Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts; Henry W. Anderson, Virginia; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Joseph H. Choate, New York; William Hamlin Childs, New York; Charles A. Coffin, New York; George F. Edmunds, California; Mrs. Henry Clay Evans, Tennessee; Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, Indiana; Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts; Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri; Herbert J. Hagerman, New Mexico; Frederick R. Hazard, New York; Mrs. Alexander Kohut, New York City; Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; George von L. Meyer; Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois; Truman H. Newberry, Michigan; General Horace Porter, New York; Raymond Robins, Illinois; Julius Rosenwald, Illinois; Elihu Root, New York; Henry L. Stimson, New York; Augustus E. Willson, Kentucky.

The purpose of the alliance, it was explained yesterday, is as follows:

"Its establishment provides the channel through which men of all parties, without surrendering party principles and affiliations, can work for the election of Mr. Hughes. That is the sole object of the alliance. It has no interest in the candidacy of any other man, and the broad, nonpartisan character of its appeal is bringing daily into its ranks hundreds of Progressives and independent Democrats, who enroll in it to work and vote for Mr. Hughes. Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Oregon, New Mexico, New York, and other important States are among those where the campaign of the alliance is in full swing."

The Massachusetts alliance is headed by Benjamin Loring Young as President and George von L. Meyer, Jr., son of the former Secretary of the Navy, as secretary. James A. Gray, Jr., is President of the Maryland alliance. Ralph C. Otis, Chicago business man, heads the Illinois branch. Fewett Evans is head of the Pennsylvania organization. The New Mexico branch is headed by ex-Governor Herbert J. Hagerman, the Oregon branch by J. K. Gill, and the Indiana branch by Willits A. Bastian.

WILLCOX TO RETAIN PLACE.

Republican Leaders Doubt Story of Hughes's Dissatisfaction.

Little credence was placed by Republican campaign managers yesterday in the report from Boston, where Charles E. Hughes was on Sunday, that the Presidential candidate was dissatisfied with the handling of his campaign. No attempt will be made, it was said, to displace National Chairman William R. Willcox. George W. Perkins, Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Herbert Parsons, and other leaders said that a campaign manager must expect criticism.

ALLIES START NEW BULGAR DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

tention of fighting with the Entente Allies. The battalion commander at Verria also has announced that his battalion will participate in the movement.

"These events are parts of a rapidly extending plan for the formation of a Greek army of national defense. Numerous volunteers for this army are arriving here daily, coming from patriotic islands and regions of old Greece. The recruits are equipped immediately with khaki uniforms and are sent to a camp a few miles outside the city."

ATHENS, Sept. 10, (via London, Sept. 11.)—Athens is virtually under martial law. Patrols of infantry and cavalry parade the streets and the Entente Legations are under strong guards. Fifteen hundred marines have been added to the garrison here on account of the uncertainty in regard to the attitude of the troops. The excitement caused by army demonstrations at Saloniki, however, is dying out.

NO TERMS FOR GREECE IF SHE ENTERS WAR

Must Waive Conditions Now, But Allies Will Outfit Her Army, it is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The general diplomatic situation, I understand, may be outlined as follows, my information coming from an authoritative source:

It is a fact that the Entente powers have expressed themselves not disposed to enter into discussion of conditions or terms in order to secure the co-operation of Greece. The representatives of Greece in the French capital has been informed to this effect, so that now if Greece seeks to co-operate with the Allies she should waive questions of conditions and compensations.

Should Greece finally determine to enter conflict it is understood that the Entente Powers have no objection to doing everything possible to furnish her with equipment for her military forces.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Sept. 12, (via London.)—The Austrian newspapers, according to Vienna dispatches received here, express elation over the capture of the Fortress of Silistria, in the Dobrudja region of Rumania, by the Teutonic Allies, asserting that they have secured a favorable sector on the Danube front for the further development of their campaign.

The newspapers add that the taking of the fortress means a severe setback in the plans of the Entente Allies for advances in the direction of Sofia and Constantinople.

Talk That King May Lead.

ATHENS, Sept. 9, (via London, Sept. 11.)—"If the Entente and anti-Venizelist factions can only keep quiet for ten days and not embroil the situation Greece's entry into the war will be a settled fact," said a prominent Greek official to The Associated Press this morning. "If not," he continued, "it is the end of Greece."

King Constantine and Premier Zaimis had a lengthy conference on the situation today. On the whole, the situation with regard to Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies seems favorable, notwithstanding the arrest last Sunday and Monday by Anglo-French secret police of German and Austrian agents, against which Premier Zaimis vigorously protested, and complicity by the French in the disaffection of the Eleventh Greek Division at Saloniki, which profoundly shocked the Greek public and seriously endangered the success of the negotiations then in progress. The mere suggestion of the possibility of King Constantine commanding the Allied armies in Macedonia, however, seems to override every hesitation.

The reported opposition of Russia and Italy to Greece's co-operation in the war is actually much less than had been believed, and the Serbs, far from objecting, are most anxious that the Greek join the Entente Allies. It is generally conceded in Entente allied circles that General Sarrail, the French commander, would be glad of the assistance of the Greek soldiers who fought against the Bulgars three years ago.

The only menace to the success of the negotiations lies in the Greek Government holding out too long in the hope of obtaining the concessions offered eight months ago, but which he later himself rejected.

The absence of uniformed reservists between the ages of 20 and 40 years will shortly be called to the colors.

RUMANIANS FORCE AUSTRIAN RETREAT

Berlin Papers Report Revolt in Dobrudja and Anti-War Meetings in Bucharest.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 11.—The official communication from Rumanian Headquarters issued today reads:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, west of the upper valleys of the Maros and Toplitsa Rivers, the enemy continued to retreat. We captured three officers and 100 men.

South of Rubiu we occupied the village of Halmbar, which is also named Rehellarberg. It has been established that the enemy has used dum-dum bullets.

In the Strathur Valley, west of Marlay, we repulsed several enemy attacks. Our troops, taking the offensive, captured two guns, several machine guns, caissons, and munitions, three officers, and 200 men.

On the southern front there has been fighting along the whole Danube. On the Dobrudja front the fighting continues.

VIENNA, Sept. 11, (via London.)—Austrian troops fighting in Eastern Transylvania have been withdrawn further in front of Rumanian forces, says an official statement issued from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters today. It reads:

Rumanian Front—North of Orsova our troops repulsed several enemy attacks. West of the Gyergyo Valley and Celk, (eight miles north of Celk Rszereda,) our front was withdrawn somewhat.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Notable anti-war demonstrations in Bucharest are reported by the Cologne Gazette. An open-air meeting attended by several thousand workingmen and Socialists was held, according to the newspaper, all the speakers at the gathering violently denouncing Premier Bratiano. A resolution was unanimously passed, the Gazette declares, urging the Rumanian Government to rescind its declaration of war.

The Lokal-Anzeiger reports that a serious revolution has broken out in the portions of Dobrudja Province which are still held by the Rumanians. According to these advices peasants gathered in large numbers and raised the Bulgarian flag, the crowds firing at the Third Battalion of the Rumanian gendarmes regiment, which was sent to the scene, the revolutionists finally dispersing the troops and making prisoners of 100 of their number. Following this incident, the advices add, insurrections broke out in towns all parts of the province.

The Budapest newspaper Az Est says that the Bulgarians who are invading Eastern Rumania have now taken possession of virtually all the Dobrudja territory which Bulgaria was compelled to surrender to Rumania at the time of the second Balkan war. All Bulgaria is celebrating the victories gained over the Russians and Rumanians.

GREEK PREMIER RESIGNS.

His Resignation Not Yet Accepted by King Constantine.

ATHENS, Sept. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — Premier Zaimis tendered his resignation to the King today, but the royal acceptance has not yet been announced.

A solution of the Ministerial crisis is looked for this evening.

CONSTANTINE HEEDS ALLIES.

Agrees to Suppress League of Which He is Honorary President.

ATHENS, Sept. 10, (via London, Sept. 11.)—King Constantine personally has accepted the demand of the Entente Allies that the Reservists' League, of which he is honorary President, be dissolved.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Additional details of the disturbance at the French Legation in Greece on Saturday are recorded by the Havas correspondent at Athens. He telegraphs that while the Entente Ministers were meeting at the Legation a number of reservists forced their entrance, shouting: "Long live the King! Down with the ententes!" Fortunately shots were fired. No one was injured. The reservists fled.

The Greek Minister called at the Foreign Office today and expressed the regrets of his Government at the occurrence.

RUMANIA COMPLETES MOBILIZATION OF ARMY

Russia's Decisive Blow on Eastern Front May be Delivered Against Hungary.

By LUDOVIC NAUDEAU.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUMANIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT, Sept. 10. —While Rumania accomplishes her mobilization, which will be terminated when this telegram is in print, the Russian Army, whose strength I have no right to divulge, is marching through Dobrudja.

South of the mouth of the Danube the Bulgarians had with great secrecy effected a concentration, the importance of which should not be overrated, between Rustchuk, Shumla, and the Rumanian frontier, thus imitating their own manoeuvre at the beginning of the Balkan war, when they surprised the Turks at Kirk-Kilisseh. They attacked unexpectedly the Rumanian advance guard, a "troupe de couverture," which occupied Tutrakan, and owing to that quick move in superior numbers they scored a local and momentary success.

But that event is not ominous for the future, because the Rumanians are concentrating, and, furthermore, the Russian Army of the Dobrudja is under a very experienced and skillful commander in General Zalenchkavsky, formerly chief of one of the best Russian corps. Besides, it might turn out to be a great delusion for the western public if, under the seduction of novelty and captivated by the glamour of the east, they concentrated their attention too much on the Bulgar-Rumanian frontier.

Nothing up to now proves that the principal events caused by Rumania's intervention are to take place south of the mouth of the Danube. It might be just as wise to look toward Transylvania and Bukowina, toward the banks of the Rivers Maros and Bistritza. In fact, it is highly probable that the most important part of the eastern operations remains on what might very accurately be called the Hungarian front. Already Kronstadt, the administrative centre and first industrial town of Transylvania, is occupied by the Rumanians, and it seems that very soon the Austrian Army will have no other possible line of defense than the banks of the River Maros.

The Russians are successful in the wooded Carpathians and in Galicia. Halicz, a very strong bridgehead at the confluence of the Gnila Lipa and Dniester and in reality the southern rampart of Lemberg, seems to be wavering. Some Turkish divisions are cooperating in the defense of the place, and hand in hand with the Germans are delivering strong counterattacks. They try, however, in vain to keep off the line of batteries which all day pour shells into Halicz and envelop it in a sinister cloud of destruction and death. Columns of shining smoke arise and flashes of flame gleam on the blue sky. It was in one of those attempts to rescue Halicz that part of the Prussian Guards suffered severe failure. Only one of the railway lines joining Halicz is now employable by the enemy, the one to Jidatcheff.

Halicz is being attacked with the utmost energy. When it falls one strong position, Stanislau, will remain between the Russians and Kolomea, the junction of the railways coming from Kolomea, Czernowitz, and Kotacze, through Kolomea from the south, the road to Vlutoya and Kirlibaba, possession of which by the Russians would be a great menace to Marshal von Mackensen.

To recapitulate, the battle continues on all the fronts from Fores to a point where the Russians and Rumanians are practically in junction. The unprecedented concourse of an offensive of three months are not yet at an end. It would seem that important events are at hand now that the Rumanian concentration is reaching completion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUMANIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—While the Danube operations are being followed here with the closest attention, owing to their comparative proximity to the capital, Transylvania continues to be regarded as the main theatre in which alone decisive results from the Rumanian point of view may be awaited.

The future is contemplated with complete confidence, and everybody looks forward with impatience to the moment when Rumania will be able to pursue with undivided energy the campaign on her principal front.

A bitter feeling has been excited by a report that at Tutrakan the Germans and Bulgarians massacred both prisoners and wounded men.

BERLIN BALKAN MEETING.

Teuton Allies Discussing Questions of General Policy.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, (via London.)—The visit of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the German Emperor at Eastern Headquarters is being made the occasion of an important conference on the Near Eastern situation particularly that in the Balkans.

King Ferdinand is accompanied by the chief of his Cabinet, while the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, is in attendance on the Emperor as his responsible political adviser. The other allied governments are also represented at the conference, which, it is understood, will not be without effect upon the future grouping in the Balkans.

While apparently there is no inclination to divide the lion's skin before the animal is killed, it is considered advisable and timely, in view of Rumania's entry into the war and the Greek attitude, to discuss certain questions of general policy and the aims of the Teutonic Allies in the Near East. Concrete proposals, however, so far as is ascertainable, are not under review. The conference, rather, is devoted to a general survey of the situation and study of the general lines of the Balkan policy.

GERMANS IN BELGIUM SEIZE $150,000,000

Compel Loan of Funds in National Bank Owing to Suspension of Moratorium.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Sept. 11, (via London.)—The Belgisch Dagblad announces that the German authorities have seized 300,000,000, (approximately $150,000,000,) which had been placed in the coffers of the Belgian National Bank in consequence of the suspension of the moratorium.

The newspaper says the Germans have offered to pay 5 per cent. interest and to return the money two years after the close of the war.

Aviators Drop Proclamations.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—An official statement issued by the Belgian War Office says that a Belgian aviator flew over Brussels on Wednesday night and dropped copies of a proclamation. Another aviator dropped a proclamation over Antwerp on Thursday.

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Summer Clearances ends soon
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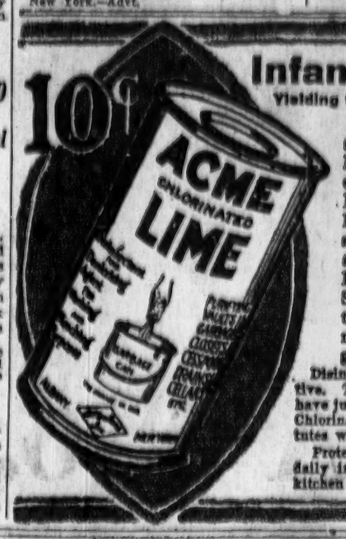

Infantile Paralysis
Yielding to Board of Health Campaign
In connection with the noticeable decrease in the number of Infantile Paralysis cases, mothers should bear in mind that the Department of Health, City of New York, has advised physicians to use Chlorinated Lime as a disinfectant in all cases of Infantile Paralysis. The United States Government recommends the use of Chlorinated Lime as a most effective and economical germ killer and deodorant.
Disinfectants must be fresh to be effective. Thousands of grocers and druggists have just received a fresh supply of Acme Chlorinated Lime. Do not accept substitutes which may be stale and worthless.
Protect your home—sprinkle Acme Lime daily in your toilet bowl, garbage can, kitchen sink, cellar, etc.

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SYSTEM
THE MAGAZINE OF BUSINESS
Edited by A. W. SHAW
That 71 Years Have Taught Us

GIANT BRIDGE SPAN COLLAPSES; 11 DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

near where the bridge approaches stood. A fleet of motor craft, including several Government vessels, hovered on both sides of the river to watch the unusual sight. From upstream a fleet of tugs approached decorated in flags. Their hawsers were attached to the pontoon structure, and as the morning fog lifted the huge span came in sight. Whistles saluted, and church bells rang from Dufferin Terrace, far above, as the puffing tugs brought their tow nearer and nearer the place where the bridge approaches awaited their connecting link. Then, while cinema photographers cranked their cameras, the work of raising the span into place slowly began.

Corner Sags, Span Collapses.

Every means that building science could devise had been prepared beforehand to insure the success of this last operation. Inch by inch the hydraulic jacks, engaging chains with links of solid steel thirty inches in diameter, which encircled the span, forced it upward. It rose at the rate of three feet an hour. At its four corners giant pivots supported it along the faces of the buttresses' walls, where it was climbing, it seemed almost by its own efforts, to the heights above.

Navigation on the river had been suspended, and the whole city and countryside had turned out to see encompassed another engineering wonder. As foot by foot, the span rose, and the pivots were replaced higher and higher under the mass of steel, something seemed, after the work had been in progress more than an hour, to go amiss. One corner—on the city side of the bridge—sagged a trifle. From their position, many feet away, observers could only guess at the cause.

A crowd of steel workers, who were clambering on the span or directing the work from the towers above, gathered at the sagging corner. Then, with a rending asunder of strong steel beams as if they had been so much firewood, the end of the bridge crashed out of position and stood, swaying unevenly, without support except from the big chains. These, in turn, were depending from the structure above.

While other chains were being made ready to pass over the disengaged end there was a second crash and the whole span trembled, buckled in the middle, and in a fraction of a second had slipped, parting from its chains, its supports torn asunder, and sank with great explosive noises and a splash which churned up the quiet stream into great waves. So quickly had it happened and so spellbound were the spectators, that for a moment not a boat moved. Then the work of rescue began.

To the rescuers the collapse had come as something awesome, but to the engineers watching the last stage of their work it was even more a tragedy.

Planned Sixty-three Years Ago.

The project interrupted today originated in 1853, when, at the request of the Quebec City Council, a New York engineer submitted plans and estimates. Courage and capital were lacking, however, and it was not until 1882 that the scheme again received serious consideration. The cantilever plan of bridge building was at that time becoming generally used, and distinguished Canadian engineers obtained a charter at Ottawa, and after many years of delay the building was begun, only to have it terminate disastrously in the collapse of the unfinished structure in 1907.

Canada's Federal Railway Department then decided to reconstruct it, and the undertaking was placed in the hands of a commission, which included several noted American bridge builders, among them Ralph Modjeski of Chicago, and C. C. Schneider of New York. Plans for the bridge provided for a channel span longer than that of any existing today. Its length from shore to shore, when completed, was to have been 3,239 feet, and the space between the anchor buttresses, 1,800 feet. There were to be two railroad tracks, two street car tracks, and two roadways, and while the bridge was being built primarily to be of service for national transcontinental transportation, it was to be used by the following railroads: Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Quebec Central, Intercolonial, Quebec & Lake St. John, Quebec & Saguenay, Canadian Northern, and Delaware & Hudson.

Among the engineers who saw the collapse were Sir Collingwood Schreiber, Hugh Lumsden, E. N. Monserrat, Chairman of the Bridge Commission, and Messrs. Phelps, Johnston, and G. H. Duggan of the construction company, Charles MacDonald, a distinguished Canadian engineer, who has built many public works in the United States; P. W. St. George, Chairman McLeod of the Society of Civil Engineers, and Messrs. Leslage, Papineau, Porter, Lightall, Henry, Johnson, Bertrand, Smith, and many others from all parts of Canada as far west as Calgary. A party of 200 American civil engineers also saw the collapse.

Engineers Baffled by Crash.

P. S. Johnson, President of the St. Lawrence and Dominion Bridge Companies, accompanied by a number of engineers, inspected the anchor arms of the bridge this afternoon. He would not make a positive statement on the possible cause of the accident.

"We are at a total loss to account for it thus far," he said. "The lifting apparatus is still in place and is practically uninjured. It is hard to say whether the bridge slipped off its endbearings or whether the trusses of the span failed. I do not think I can express myself further than this."

Navigation on the St. Lawrence, which was suspended this morning for twenty-four hours while the span-raising operations were in progress, was ordered held up indefinitely tonight.

Coroner Jolicor of Quebec began an inquest during the afternoon.

Prof. Clark Sails for Italy.

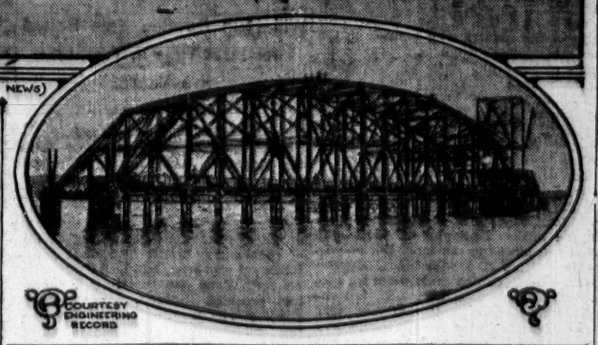
Charles Upson Clark, for many years Assistant Professor of Latin at Yale, who was chosen last Spring as director of the School of Classical Studies in the American Academy in Rome, will sail for Naples today on the Giuseppe Verdi and enter upon his duties on Oct. 1. Professor Clark lectured in the New York public school extension courses for a number of years, and is well known to New York audiences.

Swann Appoints Election Bureau.

District Attorney Swann yesterday established a Bureau of Elections in anticipation of the primary and regular elections. At the head of the bureau Mr. Swann has placed Neilson Olcott, a son of former Justice William M. K. Olcott, assisted by John P. Mahon of the District Attorney's staff. The bureau will investigate and prosecute all complaints of violations of the election law.

The Quebec Bridge Showing the Center Span Which Collapsed Yesterday

(PHOTO BY CENTRAL NEWS)



COURTESY ENGINEERING RECORD

FORD ANSWERS LIBEL SUIT.

Believed Statements Against Navy League Were True.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Henry Ford, through his counsel, filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court today his answer in the $100,000 libel suit brought against him by the Navy League of the United States on account of a newspaper advertisement impugning the motives of the league and its officers in their preparedness propaganda.

Mr. Ford does not retract the statements complained of, but declares he had reason to believe they were true, and that they had been published broadcast throughout the country and made often in Congress without bringing a denial from the league so far as he knew. He points out that he voluntarily accepted service in the suit, in spite of the advice of counsel that he was not obliged to do so.

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CHALMERS MOTOR CO. Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

Quality First

A $56,000,000 "RUN" ON A CHALMERS CAR

"Run"—is the word. It's like a run on a bank. Only it's a run on a car—a Chalmers car. It seems endless. The people want more.

And so more must be built for them—20,000 more.

You remember a while ago that six hundred men took one look at this new car and bought $22,000,000 worth in forty very brief minutes. They were the Chalmers Dealers.

Now they insist that more of the same kind be built—more of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers.

So the Chalmers executives have put through a factory work order for 20,000 more of them.

They built and delivered, in six months, 18,000. That was all they intended to build for an entire year. That completed their part of the $22,000,000 affair.

We got them to build another 10,000. We thought that would be enough to last through the fall. But no, the 10,000 were quickly taken up during the summer months.

So they are going to build 20,000 more. That means, all told, 48,000 cars—or $56,000,000 worth of these remarkable 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers.

So you see why I use the word "run." The people who know good cars—like Emerson's wise saying about the man who makes a better mouse trap, etc.—will find a beaten path to his door, even though he live in the woods—they create this ever-increasing desire to own a Chalmers.

They have sought quality—not price. We seldom have people ask us the price of this car. When we tell them $1090 Detroit, they are very much taken back. We get little of the "price" trade. Most of those who come to us have passed that era in car buying.

They want quality. And they know pretty well where to look for it. They look for it in the sound of the engine, in the action of the clutch, in the action of the steering apparatus, in the sound of the differential.

They examine the radiator, try the brakes, observe the kind of glass in the windshield, note the kind of material in the top, and then poke around into the corners of the body.

That much done, they get into the car and try her out. For they are smart enough to know that the biggest result of quality is performance.

That's what usually brings us the sale. For performance is the car's middle name. She's got amazing acceleration—so lively and full of spunk.

And then she climbs hills so quickly and hugs the road so well at a rapid clip.

And, best of all, she handles so easily. She's as obedient as any creature man ever made.

Once you try her you, too, will understand the "run" on her. It's a thing difficult to explain, but three editions of a car in a year's time is something to ponder over.

We have it direct by telegraph that Chalmers will continue to make these 3400 r. p. m.'s next season. There's no time limit set. As soon as these last 20,000 are built and out of the way there will probably be more.

So you're dead safe in getting a model of a car that has in no way reached its peak of popularity.

L. T. Silver

57th Street at Broadway

REVITALIZED GIANTS REGISTER ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE PHILLIES

GIANTS SLAM RIXEY AND WIN IN A WALK

Eppa Is Not as Dangerous as His Name Suggests and Phillies Are Beaten, 9 to 4.

BENNY BRISK WITH THE BAT

Kauff Hits 1.000, Getting One Circuit Clout, a Double, and a Pair of Free Passes.

Eppa Jeptha Rixey is a name which suggests much brain power, and the pitcher for the Phillies who labors under this title has plenty of brains. That no one can deny. Rixey learned his baseball, along with his Greek, Arabic, and archaeology, down in the University of Virginia. On the ball field Eppa can usually concentrate all his brains to the subject at hand, but yesterday at the Polo Grounds he couldn't, and he was so liberal in one inning that he gave the Giants six runs in a game which the remade McGraw team won by a score of 9 to 4.

The Brooklyn Robins, although they lost to Boston yesterday, still cling to first place, with the Phillies second and Boston third. In trimming the Phillies yesterday Manager McGraw did his friend Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn another good turn.

Rixey was kept in the game yesterday until he was pounded beyond recognition. In the eventful fourth inning, when the Giants corralled their half dozen runs, twelve batsmen faced Rixey. It took him a long, long time to retire the side and for some moments it looked as if the sun would be in dark repose behind Coogan's Hill before he could do it.

Modest Benny Fulfills His Promise.

Benny Kauff yesterday arrived at that stage of batting prowess which he promised when he joined the Giants. Benjamin batted yesterday at the rate of 1.000. He got a home run, a two-bagger, and two free passes.

After Rixey had been reduced to ruins a man with the strange name of Oeschger did the pitching. He wasn't as bad as his name sounds, and when he gave way to a pinch hitter, Erskine Mayer finished the proceedings.

Jeff Tesreau was master of ceremonies in the box for the Giants and he looked as if he were on his way to pitch one of his best games. He had one bad inning, the seventh, when the Phillies banged him without consideration and piled up four runs before Tesreau recovered from his hysteria.

The Giants got down to brass tacks in the second, when Fletcher singled and romped home on Benny Kauff's double. The tempestuous fourth inning opened with Fletcher being high and dry on Bancroft's bad toss to first. Kauff got a ticket and Holke got a nice little bunt and crowded the bases. Rariden then jammed a triple to centre, which Paskert overran, and Bill cleared the bases, Fletcher, Kauff, and Holke scooting home.

Tesreau was the first out, Rixey chucking him down at first. Burns was patient and got free transportation, and Herzog ripped a single to centre, scoring Rariden. Robertson then hoisted a fly to short left, Whitted making a pretty catch. Zimmerman hit to centre, sending Burns and Herzog across the plate. Rixey heard the voice of his master and wended his weary way to the clubhouse.

Fletcher rolled to the infield and an attempt was made to run down the elusive Zim between second and third. For some reason, unknown to the police and the Coroner, third base was left unguarded, and Heinie got safely to the pier while Fletcher perched smilingly on first.

Kauff, patient lad, got another pass, the second in the same inning. Benny will be able to talk for some time now about being one of the few major leaguers who was smart enough to get two free circuits in the same chapter. Holke decided that things had gone about far enough so he lofted to Whitted.

Phillies Awake in the Seventh.

There was one gone in the seventh when the Phillies woke up. Whitted and Luderus singled, and when Bancroft got an infield tap Whitted scored. Good, batting for E. Burns, was hit, and filled the bases. Cooper batted for Oeschger and got a successful bunt, Luderus scoring, Paskert forced Cooper, and Fletcher made a wild throw to first to make a double play. On the tumultuous heave Bancroft and Good scored.

Benny Kauff belted a home run to the deep corner of right centre field in the last of the seventh. The last Giant run blossomed in the eighth, when Tesreau got a single and likewise Burns. After Herzog fanned, Robertson hit to Stock, who threw Tesreau out at the plate. Robertson and Burns started a double steal and Catcher Adams threw the ball to centre field, Burns registering.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.Burns,lf	4	2	1	3	0	Paskert,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	3	1	Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	0	4
Rob'tson,rf	5	0	1	1	0	Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Zim'man,3b	5	0	1	1	2	Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	2	1	1	3	Whitted,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Kauff,cf	2	2	2	5	0	Luderus,1b	3	2	1	10	1
Holke,1b	3	1	1	6	0	Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	2	0
Rariden,c	4	1	1	7	1	E. Burns,c	2	0	0	1	2
Tesreau,p	4	0	1	0	0	Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Oeschger,p	0	1	0	0	0
						aGood	0	1	0	0	0
						bCooper	1	0	1	0	0
						Adams,c	1	0	0	2	0
						Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						cDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	10	27	7	Total	34	4	8	24	10

a-Batted for E. Burns in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Oeschger in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Mayer in the ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Bancroft, Adams, Herzog.

New York	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	1	..	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	—4

Two-base hit—Kauff. Three-base hit—Rariden. Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Herzog, Robertson. Sacrifice hits—Robertson. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Rixey, 4; off Oeschger, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 6 hits and 4 runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Oeschger, 1 hit and no runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Mayer, 3 hits and 1 run in 2 innings; off Tesreau, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau (Good.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Oeschger, 1; by Mayer, 1. Passed ball—E. Burns. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Pirates Release Three Players.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—The release of three players to the Birmingham team of the Southern Association by the Pittsburgh National League Club was announced today. They are Pitcher H. L. Douglas, Infielder B. W. Cleveland and Outfielder Eugene Madden.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; St. Paul, 3.
Kansas City, 7; Toledo, 5.
Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 1.
Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 1.

Eastern League.

New London, 5; Hartford, 1.
Lynn, 3; Springfield, 0.
(First game.)
Lynn, 6; Springfield, 5.
(Second game.)
Portland, 6; Worcester, 3.
(Ten innings.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; Washington, 2.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	72	52	.597
Philadelphia	75	53	.586
Boston	72	54	.571
New York	64	62	.508
Pittsburgh	62	69	.473
Chicago	61	73	.455
St. Louis	58	77	.430
Cincinnati	53	82	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Boston	78	56	.582
Detroit	78	59	.569
Chicago	77	59	.566
New York	71	64	.526
St. Louis	71	66	.518
Washington	67	66	.504
Cleveland	69	68	.504
Philadelphia	30	103	.226

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts at 3:25 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Two Games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Boston.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

WHITE SOX BUNCH HITS.

Three Pitchers Unable to Save Browns from a 5 to 2 Defeat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Faber held St. Louis to five scattered hits today while Chicago bunched hits off Koob, Groom, and Hamilton, and won the second game of the series from the visitors 5 to 2. The two runs made by Jones's men were started as a result of errors by Eddie Collins. The feature of the game was a running catch by John Collins in the sixth when he robbed Sisler of what looked like a triple or homer. A lightning double play by Terry E. Collins and Ness that retired the side. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	3	2	2	4	0	Shotton,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	3	Miller,rf	4	0	1	2	0
E.Collins,2b	5	1	3	2	2	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	15	0
Jackson,lf	4	2	1	1	0	Pratt,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Ness,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Leibold,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Hartley,c	4	0	0	3	1
Terry,ss	3	0	1	1	4	Austin,ab	4	0	0	2	0
Schalk,c	4	0	2	6	0	Lavan,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	2	Koob,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aBorton	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	5	13	27	11	Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Hamilton,p	1	0	0	0	2
						bTobin	1	0	0	0	0
						Park,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total							33	2	5	24	14

a-Batted for Koob in the third inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in the eighth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, (2,) Lavan, Shotton, Hartley.

Chicago	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	—5
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	..	—2

Sacrifice hits—Ness, Weaver, Faber. Double play—Terry, Ness, Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 42; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Faber, Hamilton. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 2 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Groom, 3 hits and 1 run in no inning; off Hamilton, 6 hits and 1 run in five innings; off Park, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Faber, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Hamilton, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Hildebrand.

RED SOX HAVE EASY TIME.

Hit Shaw Opportunely and Defeat the Senators by 4 to 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Boston hit Shaw opportunely today and won from Washington by 4 to 2. Leonard, although unsteady, was effective in the pinches. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	3	0	J. Leon'd,3b	4	1	1	3	2
Janvrin,2b	5	1	1	2	3	Foster,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Shorten,cf	3	0	2	1	0	Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Smith,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Shanks,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Judge,1b	3	0	0	8	1
McNally,3b	3	0	0	0	5	McBride,ss	4	1	1	2	1
Carrigan,c	3	1	0	5	0	Henry,c	3	0	0	5	0
H. Leon'd,p	4	1	2	0	2	Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aWilliams	1	0	1	0	0
						Ja—rson	0	0	0	0	0
						Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	8	27	14	Total	29	2	5	27	8

a-Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.
b-Ran for Williams in seventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Janvrin, H. Leonard. Stolen bases—McNally, Foster, McBride. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Henry and Foster; Scott and Hoblitzel; Hoblitzel, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off H. Leonard, 4; off Shaw, 4; off Ayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 5 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Ayers, 3 hits and no runs in two innings; off H. Leonard, 3 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; by H. Leonard, 5; by Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—H. Leonard. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

TIGERS TURN THE TABLES.

Avenge Defeat of Previous Day by Beating the Indians, 9 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Detroit turned the tables on Cleveland today, winning 9 to 1. Dauss was a puzzle throughout, while Boehling and Gould were hit hard. Penner, a recruit from Marshalltown, Iowa, did the best work of Cleveland's four pitchers. Hellmann, who substituted at first base for Deal, made three singles, a double, and a triple in five times at bat. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	2	2	Moeller,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Hush,ss	5	2	3	1	5	Turner,3b	4	1	2	2	3
Cobb,cf	5	1	2	3	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Veach,lf	6	1	2	2	0	Roth,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Crawford,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Kav'agh,2b	3	0	1	1	7
H'lmann,1b	5	2	3	11	1	Wamb'ns,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Young,2b	5	0	1	5	1	Guisto,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Spencer,c	4	1	2	2	2	O'Neill,c	3	0	1	1	1
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	4	Boehling,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Gould,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Benner,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aGandil	1	0	1	0	0
						bChapman	1	0	0	0	0
						cBergman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	9	15	27	15	Total	31	1	6	27	17

a-Batted for Boehling in the third inning.
b-Batted for Gould in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Penner in the eighth inning.

Detroit	0	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Cobb, Veach, Hellmann. Three-base hits—Spencer, Heilmann. Stolen bases—Vitt, (2,) Cobb, Heilmann. Sacrifice hits—Dauss, Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 13. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Bo-hling, 2; off Gould, 2; off Penner, 2; off Klepfer, 1; off Dauss, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits and 3 runs in 3 innings; off Gould, 7 hits and 4 runs in 3 innings; off Penner, 3 hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Klepfer, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Dauss, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Penner, 1; by Dauss, 2. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owen and Dineen.

Wichita Club Transferred.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—The Wichita Western League baseball team today was formally transferred to Colorado Springs, and the remainder of the games of the season will be played here. F. C. Zehrung, President of the league, who is here, announced the league will take all risk in connection with the venture.

ROBINS HAVE OFF DAY IN THE HUB

Superbas Fail to Take Advantage of Giants' Blow to Phillies and Boston Wins, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Robins fell back into punchless baseball against the Braves this afternoon and failed to take advantage of the Giants' body blow to the Phillies. The Braves, although still wabbly, managed to bat out a 5 to 1 victory against Rube Marquard, while Pat Ragan, once one of Charley Ebbets's men, had the Robins taped for the greater part of the afternoon.

Boston made eleven hits against Marquard, bunching four in one inning, and three in another, while of the Robins' five hits against Ragan, a single by Olson and a questionable double by Chief Meyers were all that saved the leaders from being shut out.

For about two-thirds of the distance the game was a real contest. Hank Gowdy had his batting eye working and banged off two doubles and two singles against Marquard. He started things moving the Braves' way with a double in the third inning and soon cantered home on Ragan's single. After this it was a fight down to the seventh, when the Robins broke into the game sufficiently to tie the score, this being the occasion when Olson's single to centre was followed by Myers's boost over Sherwood Magee's head. The old Quaker played the ball badly, and although he lost it after action with both hands, he received no condemnation from the official scorer.

With this life Brooklyn tried to take heart and get back to the sort of ball that had previously made it three games in a row from the Braves. However, the tie score did not act as an incentive very long for Marquard. In the latter part of the seventh the Braves again took a one-run lead, and in the eighth tallied three runs to make the game absolutely sure.

Egan started the trouble in the seventh with a single to left field. Gowdy singled through Mowrey, while Ragan beat out a roller to Olson, which filled the bases. Snodgrass's short fly was taken by Johnston, after which Daubert's fast play to the plate on a hopper from Fitzpatrick broke up an attempted squeeze. Blackburn here entered as a pinch hitter and made good with a single to left, on which Gowdy counted; but, with the bases still filled, Olson and Cutshaw combined for a force out on Konetchy's bounding infield hit. Boston, therefore, on four hits was only one run ahead.

Brooklyn then had a chance to make things even again, but passed it up. Daubert's ticket was the starter for the eighth, but Ragan played Stengel's hit for a force out. Konetchy worked Wheat's clipper for a similar play, and then ran out a grounder from Cutshaw. The big damage came in the Braves' half when three runs rolled in quickly. To start things, Mowrey booted Smith's easy shot. Magee then got a pass. Egan forced Smith by hitting to Rube, but Gowdy produced another double for two runs. Ragan got another single and Snodgrass's single to left settled the day's total for the Braves. The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sn'dgrass,cf	5	0	2	0	0	Johnston,cf	5	0	0	4	0
Mag'e,rf	5	1	2	1	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Wilhoit,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Collins,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	13	1	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Smith,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Magee,lf	3	1	0	0	0	Olson,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Egan,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Meyers,c	3	0	2	6	1
Gowdy,c	4	3	4	5	2	Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	1
Ragan,p	4	0	1	0	2	bMerkle	1	0	0	0	0
aBlackburn	1	0	1	0	0	cO'Mara	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	12	27	15	Total	34	1	5	24	11

a-Batted for Wilhoit in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Meyers in ninth inning.
Errors—Egan, (3,) Wheat, Mowrey, Olson.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	..	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Gowdy, (2.) Meyers. Double play—Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Ragan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 12 hits and 5 runs in eight innings; off Ragan, 5 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Ragan, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klein and Emslie.

RIFLE MATCHES UNLIKELY.

Absence of Military Teams May Cancel Florida Shoot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The annual rifle matches at the Florida State Range, in which teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, and various military academies usually participate, probably will not be held this year because of the presence of virtually all of the army regulars and National Guardsmen at the border and in Mexico.

While the War Department has reached no final decision, officials said today there was little likelihood that any troop units would be authorized to attend. The matches had been set for Oct. 20. About a regiment of soldiers are needed to man the range and act as scorers.

Binghamton Beats Pirates.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Binghamton's State Leage team won from Pittsburgh today, 6 to 5, by bunching hits off Scott in the sixth inning. The score by innings:

				R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	..	—6	7	1
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5	15	0

Batteries—Sherry, Frock, and Murphy; Scott, Grimes, and Fisher.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.
First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	..	—4	7	1
Newark	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3	6	3

Second Game.

Richmond	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	..	—7	7	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	—12	1	

AT ROCHESTER.
First Game.

Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2	10	1
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	0

Second Game.

Buffalo	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6	8	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	11	2

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	..	—3	5	3
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	9	1

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	..	..	—6	8	3
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	3	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	79	54	.594
Providence	73	60	.549
Toronto	72	60	.545
Montreal	68	63	.519
Baltimore	70	65	.519
Richmond	62	72	.463
Rochester	56	74	.431
Newark	51	88	.381

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Toronto at Montreal.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Providence at Baltimore.
(Two games.)

N.Y.A.C. HOST TO ATHLETES.

Capers and Contests Mark Entertainment for Visitors.

The folks back home will learn considerably more about New York hospitality than they ever knew before when some seventy-five of the leading athletes of the country who compete in the national championships at Newark next week disperse and leave the metropolis in their trail. They will also learn a lot about the New York A. C. and all because of a jolly day of entertainment which the authorities of the Mercury Foot organization arranged and conducted successfully for them yesterday.

The vagaries and mysteries of Huckleberry Island, the sacred treading ground of the far-famed Huckleberry Indians, will long be a topic of discussion back in the sticks, especially by those who were introduced to the inner Shrine yesterday. This is a wild place, Huckleberry Island, though tame when once its mysteries have been explained, but the club officials saw to it that few, very few indeed, received their Huckleberry dezress beforehand. The result was one continuous round of pleasure for those athletes and others.

Athletes from one end of the country to the other gathered yesterday morning to accept of the hospitality of the New York A. C. From the city club house in West Fifty-ninth Street the men were taken by automobiles to Travers Island, thence by motor boats to Huckleberry Island, about fifteen minutes' ride out in the Sound, where lunch was served, and competitions of various kinds staged, from swimming to rogue. In the early afternoon everybody returned to Travers Island, where the Western athletes, who thought they could play baseball, learned they were good athletes after they had been stacked up against the cracks of the East. The Eastern nine was so much superior to the men from the Golden West that the score soon became a minor consideration, and there was nothing to discuss except the umpire. As for the umpiring—well, the mob scene, which was staged during the fifth inning and ended with the forfeiting of the game, best tells the story of that.

The festivities came to a close with a dinner at the Travers Island club house, for which nearly 200 covers were set, and which was attended by some of the leading officials as well as athletes, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Vice President of the club, was the toastmaster.

But it was a long jump from Huckleberry Island to the festive board at Travers Island, and many of the athletes failed to make the jump without taking one fall. Some of the visitors will never look a snake or a telephone in the face again as an outcome of their invasion of the Huckleberry's beloved precincts. Others, and principally those from the West, will never tell the real stories of their experiences there, but the secret is theirs, and so it shall always be.

They staged a swimming race for the purpose of letting some Easterners show superiority over the Westerners, but they staged the race in vain. A. B. Booth of the Chicago A. A. proved the victor over a fifty-yard course in the Sound, and he won rather easily. The only man who gave him a race was Earl Thomson, another Westerner, while Fred Kelly of the Los Angeles A. C. and Kenneth Caldwell tied for third place.

And it might be related here that when a certain athlete of national fame jumped into the water he jumped out again as if attacked by a shark, and shouting the meanwhile that the "darned water was full of salt." They couldn't pull the wool over his eyes when he could taste the water.

An Eastern crew of finely trained athletes scored over a crew of six Westerners in a three-eighths-of-a-mile barge race, but their oarsmanship didn't reflect on their ability in athletic field. In the Eastern contingent were Roos, Bronder, Sinclair, Wefers, Worthington, Feerick, and Lennon, coxswain, and these were trailed by Thompson, Kelly, Bagnard, Simpson, Murray, Hummel, and Eben, coxswain.

Thinking probably that the Westerners were better speakers than they were oarsmen, Toastmaster Mahoney gave them a chance to retrieve themselves after the evening repast, but there wasn't one of them as good as Ben in the Bourke Cockran League. Richards, Murray, Kelly, Hummel, Williams, and Dan Ahearn all had a chance to relieve their minds of some choice words, but the shock of being called before the assemblage locked their tongues.

"I thank you," was a very popular speech with them.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.; John Taylor of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the A. A. U.; Seward Simons of the Pacific Association, President Weaver of the Southern Pacific Association, John O'Hara, director of the Newark games, and several others were among the speakers. In a short talk Mr. Rubien intimated that the championships of 1917 would be awarded to Cleveland, which has been clamoring for the Olympic Games.

RAY MAY GO TO SWEDEN.

Five-Mile Champion Under Consideration as Third Athlete.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday received $1,000 by cable from Sweden with which he is to defray the expenses of the team of three Americans who are scheduled to sail in ten days to compete against picked men of Sweden. Mr. Rubien has already selected Ted Meredith and Jo Loomis, and since the Swedish authorities requested that a distance runner be the third man, he has Jole Ray, five-mile national champion, under consideration.

Bob Simpson, A. E. Ward, the sprinter from Chicago; Pat Ryan, the national hammer throwing title holder; Alma Richards, and Arlie Mucks, dual title holder in the field, have asked that they be sent, too, and Mr. Rubien has cabled the Swedish authorities asking if they desired any or all of these men.

Bud Goodwin, the New York A. C.'s veteran swimmer, who has been winning titles for fifteen years, bids fair to add another to his credit today when he competes in the five-mile metropolitan championship swim, to be held under the auspices of his own club in the Hudson River, starting from the Columbia University clubhouse at the foot of 116th Street. Goodwin will be opposed by at least four rivals, three from the New York A. C., and Charles Kaufman of the College Point Life-Saving Corps. Dr. Hennen, J. J. Curren, and Tom Ruddy are the Mercury Footers who are expected to start.

John O'Hara, Director of Athletics in connection with Newark's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, yesterday arranged a match race between W. S. Hummel of Portland, new quarter-mile hurdle champion, and the dethroned champion, Bill Meanix of Boston, to take place Saturday at Weequahic Park. The race will be held in connection with the all-around and relay championships, and will be over a quarter of a mile.

Entries for the all-around championship closed yesterday. Alma Richards, winner of the decathlon last year, will defend his title against Avery Brundage of Chicago, former champion; Fred Kelly of Los Angeles, Earl Thomson, and Roy Bagnard, also of Los Angeles; Chester Fee of Portland, Ore., and Pat O'Connor of the I. A. A. C., metropolitan titleholder. Richards is training at Travers Island, and spent yesterday receiving instructions how to walk from Dick Remer, the veteran Mercury-Footer.

STAGG JOINS STAFF OF COACHES AT ELI

Will Help Develop Yale Squad for First Time in Twenty-five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—With the largest coaching staff on record at the beginning of Yale's second week of football practice, Captain Cupid Black's squad reported today, sixty strong, and was given another program of practice that consisted almost wholly of rudimentary work. The short signal rehearsal was brief, and devoted to simple formations, but the work in blocking, breaking through, passing, quick starting, and tackling was of the driving, whirlwind type, and consumed practically all of both the morning and afternoon sessions.

The arrival of Alonzo A. Stagg was the chief event in the coaching work. For the first time since the departure from Yale of the former end rush and his assumption, just a quarter of a century ago, of his duties as coach and physical director at the University of Chicago, he assisted in the field development of an Eli eleven. Although he followed the play closely, he did no active coaching, spending the time at the afternoon practice in carefully watching the drill with Yale's veteran athletic adviser, Walter Camp, and with the former Yale coach, Jack Owsley. Other coaches present included Chief Tad Jones, Dr. Bull, Dr. Brides, Billy Martin, Clarence Alcott, Jack Field, Michael Sweeney, and Clinton Rorabacker.

From the initial signal lineup, launched tentatively on Friday, little change was ordered. Allan Ames ran the eleven from quarter back most of the afternoon. Bill Robinson, who was given the call Friday, was selected for the final plays. Bob Bingham reported for practice and was placed again at half back, displacing Waite. Only one eleven was formed for signal work. The lineup of this was as follows:

Left end, Gates; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Captain Black; centre, Callahan, right guard, Galt; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Rosener; quarter back, Ames; left half back, Legore; right half back, Bingham; full back, Hutchinson. The eleven was the heaviest that has represented Yale in several years.

TIGER SQUAD IN MOUNTAINS.

Lake Minnewaska Scene of First Football Drill Today.

Special to The New

RACING SEASON ENDS

STRAIGHT FORWARD WINS THE NURSERY

Hourless Home First, but Is Disqualified—Regular Metropolitan Racing Season Ends.

MR. SPECS SHOWS THE WAY

Assumes Commanding Position in Mile at Half-Way Mark and Is Never Thereafter Headed.

It was getaway day at Belmont Park yesterday, and the curtain was rung down on the regular metropolitan racing season for 1916. The large crowd which attended the final day's sport at the picturesque Westchester Racing Association's course seemed loath to leave it, and instead of rushing to catch the first trains out the spectators waited until the band had finished playing "Auld Lang Syne" and then made their way slowly to the trainshed. To many of them it will be the last time they will witness their favorite pastime until next Spring.

A well-balanced card, with the Nursery Handicap as the feature, was the program offered by the association to its patrons on the last day. The Nursery, as the name would imply, is for two-year-olds. It is a race which was first started at Jerome Park fifty years ago and has always been considered one of the most important events in this division. It was first run at Belmont Park in 1905, when Harry Payne Whitney's Perverse won the honors.

Yesterday the first disqualification occurred since the event had its inception. August Belmont's Hourless was the first to pass the judges' stand, but owing to the riding of his jockey the colt bearing the colors of the Chairman of the Jockey Club was disqualified and the race awarded to Richard T. Wilson's Straight Forward. Harry Payne Whitney's Vivid, which ran fourth in the Futurity, was second, and Koh-i-Noor, from the stable of Schuyler L. Parsons, came in third.

Hourless Gets Poor Start.

Hourless was undoubtedly the class of the race, but was subjected to rough treatment from the start to the finish of the six furlongs straightaway. The youngster was off none too well and apparently was thrown out of his stride by Straight Forward almost immediately after the barrier went up. Buxton, who had the mount, had to take her back, and at the end of the first furlong he was last. But the youngster swung around behind his field and came again on the outside to take issue at the quarter pole with Vivid.

Meanwhile Straight Forward raced up alongside, and the trio for a time ran together. There was quite a little bumping, and Buxton seemed to swerve over almost to the Wilson entry, which momentarily made McTaggart pull up. But Hourless still held the lead, although closely followed by Straight Forward, and he passed the stand a head to the good. The Belmont entry was then disqualified and the race given to the bearer of the Wilson silks.

Harry Payne Whitney scored in the opening event, which was for maiden two-year-olds over a five and one-half furlong route, when Hwfa won the race. The winner was a 9 to 5 favorite, and, although pressed by Liecester at the finish, always looked like the victor. In the last sixteenth he easily disposed of First Ballot, which had made all the early pace. The latter, which received the short end of the purse, belonged to E. F. Whitney.

S. L. Parsons's Harson had a length's lead on his field at the end of the second race, which was an all-age handicap. The winner, always a fast breaker, assumed command in the first furlong, and, although forced to step right along in the last part of the journey, always held his opponents safe. Fernrock, always well up with the pace, closed steadily in the final furlong, handily disposing of Nylon, but did not have quite enough speed to catch the winner. The Greentree Stable's Gainer ran a disappointing race, was never better than fourth at any time, and finished last. The 124 pounds, the impost the gelding carried, seemed to be too much for him.

Mr. Specs Holds Field Safe.

Although only receiving the verdict by half a length, Mrs. A. C. Blume's Mr. Specs never left the issue in doubt in the mile race for 3-year-olds and upward. The old gelding drew away into a commanding position after half the distance had been run and held his field safe, flashing past the officials' box well in front of James MacManus's Manlo Park, which ran a good race and saved lots of ground on the turn. C. H. Fleischmann's Ahara, which seems to have a partiality for always getting inside the money, obtained the short end of the purse.

J. R. Fearling sent another good jumper to the post when Sandow won the steeplechase for 4-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting. The winner went out in front at the start, but did not stay there long, giving way to Sixty-Four, which led for almost a mile. The latter tired toward the end, and Sandow came on and won comfortably by five lengths. Doublet made a bad blunder at the last fence, but recovered sufficiently to come on once more and take third money.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Straight. Time—1:09.

Hwfa, H. F. Whitney's br. c., 118 pounds, by Hamburg—Lovenet, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 20. (H. Fraylor).....1

Leicester, (imp.,) J. E. Madden's ch. c., 118 pounds, by Ayrshire—Lucy Glitters, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, even, and 1 to 2. (J. Butwell).....2

First Ballot, L. F. Whitney's ch. c., 118 pounds, by Ballot—Lucky Piece, 18 to 1, 7 to 1, and 2 to 1. (J. Byrne).....3

Theatre, Pickrick, Orinda, Black Eagle, (imp.,) and Leading Lady also ran. Home, Sweet Home was scratched.

SECOND RACE—For all ages; the Ballots Handicap; with $1000 added; seven furlongs. Poolo track. Time—1:23 2-5.

Harson, S. L. Parsons's ch. g., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Gallinule—Jane Eyre, 12 to 5, even, 1 to 2, 1 to 4. (H. Davies).....1

Fernrock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 111, 4 to 1, even, 1 to 2, 1 to 4. (J. Byrne).....2

Nylon, (imp.,) C. T. Wood's ch. c., 3, 107, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, 1 to 2. (H. Fraylor).....3

Haubert, Stillman, and Gainer also ran. Pecatia scratched.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $900; one mile. Time—1:43.

Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 118 pounds, by Wesleyhorse—Jet Stream, 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (H. Fraylor).....1

Manlo Park, J. MacManus's ch. g., 4, 118, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2. (H. Byrne).....2

Ahara, C. H. Fleischmann's br. c., 4, 120, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2. (M. Buxton).....3

White Metal and Socialist also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds, the Nursery Handicap; with $1,000 added; six furlongs straight. Time—1:11.

Hourless, (imp.,) A. Belmont's br. c., 122 pounds, by Meddler—Natural Grace II., 11 to 5, 1 to 2, and even. (M. Buxton).....1

Straight Forward, H. F. Whitney's ch. c., 118, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, 1 to 2, and even. (H. McTaggart).....2

Vivid, H. F. Whitney's ch. c., 118, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 5, and even. (H. Fraylor).....3

Koh-i-Noor, S. L. Parsons's ch. c., 118, 8 to 1, even, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4. (H. Davies).....4

Hourless disqualified and race awarded to Straight Forward. Only four starters.

FIFTH RACE—For four-year-olds; steeplechase; selling; purse $900; about two miles. Time—4:18.

Sandow, Northwood Stable's ch. g., 9 years, 143 pounds, by Stalwart-Princess Nettie, 11 to 10, 1 to 4, out. (J. Ryan).....1

Sixty-four, J. H. Lewis's b. g., 6, 140, 5 to 1, 3 to 2, 1 to 2, (J. Williams).....2

Doublet, A. L. Kramer's b. g., 4, 140, 20 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1. (T. Howard).....3

Syosset and Beethoven also ran. J. R. Johnson, Dorcris, White Metal, and Russia scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward which have not won $600 in 1916; handicap, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:42.

Poiroma, (imp.,) F. Housman's b. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Polymelus-Ladroma, 7 to 1, 3 to 2, 1 to 2. (L. Mink).....1

Tea Caddy, A. Belmont's ch. c., 3, 114, 9 to 10, 1 to 4, and out. (M. Buxton).....2

Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 3, 119, 2 to 1, 9 to 20, 1 to 6, (J. McTaggart).....3

Pielone also ran. Fellowship scratched.

TURFMEN GO TO MARYLAND.

Autumn Racing Opens Today at Havre de Grace Track.

With the sounding of taps at Belmont Park, the Autumn season of racing opens in Maryland. The initial meeting will start this afternoon at Havre de Grace, the course of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, and will continue for seventeen days.

After this will follow meetings at Laurel, Pimlico, and Bowie. The latter, closing on Nov. 30, ends the season of 1916 in the East. All last week owners were shipping their horses South, until now almost every stall at Havre de Grace is filled, and many trainers have found it necessary to look outside the grounds of the association for stabling. Whereas there are a number of prominent owners who go into Winter quarters with the closing of the Westchester Racing Association's meeting, there are also a great many who have large stables and race all through the Autumn, retiring their best thoroughbreds for the Winter and sending a second string through Maryland.

These Southern meetings never fail to appeal to the poorer horsemen, as the purses offered are hardly ever less than $600 in all over-night events, and the important handicap races have at least $2,500 added, the latter fixtures attracting some of the best horses in the country. An instance of this will be seen next Saturday, when the Chesterbrook Handicap will be the feature of the card for that day. Among the nominations for this event, which is for 3-year-olds and upward at a mile and one-sixteenth, are August Belmont's Stromboli, Malachite, and Fernrock, and James Butler's Spur, Capra, and Paddy Whack. The Whitney colors will be borne by Borrow, Pennant, Regret, and Slipshod. This event last year was won by Cock o' The Walk.

The Havre de Grace Handicap, which will be run on Saturday, Sept. 23, is another race for three-year-olds and upward, but at a mile and one furlong. The Eastern Shore Handicap, with $2,500 added, is a race for two-year-olds, and has seventy nominations, among them being nearly all the winners of the important events held during the Summer in this division. The steeplechase course at Havre de Grace has been arranged carefully with the idea of having a genuine test for the timber-toppers.

Many improvements have been made to the plant. The railway has run a spur to the back of the grandstand, which has eliminated the long walk from the train. The course is in excellent shape, and, according to trainers who have been down there for some time, was never faster. The mutuel machines—the only form of wagering allowed in Maryland—have been increased and the system much improved, so as to eliminate the congestion so noticeable at the last meeting.

The Maryland dates follow:

Hartford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, Havre de Grace, Md., Sept. 12 to Sept. 30, seventeen days.)

Maryland State fair, Laurel, Md., Oct. 2 to Oct. 31, (twenty-six days.)

Maryland Jockey Club, Pimlico, Md., Nov. 1 to Nov. 11, (seven days.)

Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, Bowie, Md., Nov. 14 to Nov. 30, (fifteen days.)

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Stellarina, 108 pounds; Ambrose, 117; Virginia W., 105; Ed Weiss, 113; Tinkle Bell, 111; Fay Stream, 113; Goodwood, 120; Preston Lynn, 112; Milton, 110; Wing Worth, 120; Filomene, 111; Illumination, 100; Juliet, 108, and Sherwood, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-old; five furlongs. Killa, 112 pounds; Scylla, 112; Night Owl, 115; Polenium, (imp.,) 118; Alma B., 112; Precies, 112; Mother Machree, 112, and Hyannis, 115.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, three-year-olds; five furlongs. Miss Murray, 118 pounds; Star Nymph, 112; Chelsea, 115; Superval, 113; Hasse, 110; Admiration, 112; Bertie, 118, and Daddy Long Legs, 118.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages, handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Eagle, 90 pounds; Barberry Candle, 118; Futtergold, 110; Penmouse, 104, and Goat, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Flea, 118 pounds; Doc Meals, 110; Custom Made, 111; Silver Sandals, 111; Tantale, 106; Bootie's Baby, 103; Comrade, 101; Chatterbox, 110; Aimee T., 111; Burbank, 114; Zinnia, 98, and Censeo, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; mile and a sixteenth. Thought Reader, 105 pounds; Daingerfield, 118; Blumber, 111; Chief Haven, 100; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 111; Tamerlane, 106, and Lady England, 111.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Abdon, 108 pounds; Chesterton, 118; Kissash, 95; Sir Denrah, 110; Scarpit, 118, and Day Day, 116.

FORDHAM SQUAD GROWS.

Twenty Candidates in Field as Second Practice Week Begins.

Fordham's football field took on a mid-season appearance yesterday when twenty men started the second week of practice at the Bronx college. The squad was greatly aided when six regulars and substitutes of a year ago put in an appearance. The regulars were Hall, right end; Kendrick, right tackle, and Golden, quarterback on last year's Varsity. Cantwell reached the field as practice closed and will be in uniform today.

Wilff the big drop in the temperature the men abandoned the gym suits which they used during last week's drill and appeared in regulation uniform. Barring off with a punting and chasing drill, the men were kept busy for two hours. Assistant Coach Moriarty took charge during the first hour and drove the men up and down the field in a series of line rushes. He was particularly insistent that the men lose no time in getting the knack of driving low and following right after the ball.

Coach Frank Gargan took the candidates for the wings and backfield. Fordham was sorely lacking in punters and dependable drop kickers a year ago, and Gargan gave most of his attention to the new kickers. It is expected that the initial formation work will be held today, when at least two teams will be assembled.

EVANS AT WYKAGYL TODAY.

Golf Champion Will Play with Anderson in Four-Ball Contest.

New York golf enthusiasts will have an opportunity of seeing Chick Evans, the new national amateur champion, playing today at Wykagyl in a four-ball contest, where, with John G. Anderson, he will hold forth against Reggie Lewis and Jesse Bermingham. Although Lewis failed to qualify at Merion through some freak of chance, Wykagyl is his home course, and in won the Westchester championship over it some months ago.

It is also the home course of Bermingham, winner of the Apawamis invitation tournament, and this pair will be formidable opponents for the national amateur-even champion and his partner.

ARLISS ADMIRABLE IN KNOBLAUCH PLAY

His Fine Skill Makes Interesting a Somewhat Anaemic Comedy on the Great Paganini.

MARGERY MAUDE CHARMING

She Adds an Exquisite Touch to This Slender Story of Art and Romance of a Hundred Years Ago.

PAGANINI—A comedy in three acts by Edward Knoblauch. At the Criterion.

Nicolo Paganini.....George Arliss
Thomas Watson.....Charles Harbury
Charlotte Watson.....Margery Maude
Sir Richard Strangford.....Edgar Kent
Lady Strangford.....Mrs. Arliss
Captain Joseph Strangford...R. Leigh Denny
George Harrys.....Dudley Diggs
Antonia Bianchi.....Sara Biala
A Footman.....John Rutherford
A Waiter.....Fred Nicholls
Landlady.....Lelia Repton

After an absence of four long years one of the most skillful and most interesting actors of the English speaking stage returned to New York last evening when George Arliss came to the Criterion Theatre in Edward Knoblauch's "Paganini." This is the play which the author of "Kismet" and "Marie-Odile" fashioned as a dramatic portrait of the first of the great virtuosi of the violin. It is an artificial and somewhat meagre comedy, kept interesting all the way through by Mr. Arliss, and made utterly charming in a few of its moments by the exquisite performance of Margery Maude.

"Paganini" is one of those familiar quasi-biographical plays in which a character study is the beginning and the end. In this it is close kin to "Beau Brummel," or, for that matter, to Louis N. Parker's more recent portrait of Disraeli which Mr. Arliss carried around the country with him on such an extensive tour that he has been away from this neighborhood too long for our own good. And it is in just such portraiture that the finished but severely limited art of Mr. Arliss finds its happiest expression. His playing is always without warmth. The springs of emotion, the deeps of real acting, he never touches, but a characterization, painstakingly, artfully, imaginatively created, comes from his hands as a thing of unfailing interest—a rare delight to watch. It is like a fine etching—perfection in a limited medium.

The picture this time is that of the great Paganini, the Italian composer and supreme master of the violin, who held all Europe breathless in the second and third decades of the last century. The play unfolds on the last day of that celebrated visit to England, when all London sat at his feet—all London, and, as likely as not, a certain lovely English girl, who, enchanted by his fame and his genius, thought she was in love with him. And he for the moment thought he was in love with her, but found in time that she was as nothing to his art. There was his true, all-exacting mistress. When it seemed to him that he had to choose between the charming Miss Watson and his beloved Guarnerius there was no hesitation.

And so at the end you see him setting off alone for Paris. The coach is at the door and you hear the horses stamping on the frozen ground. Overhead the stars shine bright through the frosty air. Paganini, standing there in his long green cloak, with his violin under his arm, points to one of them. "They are the other worlds. On one of them, Carlotta, we shall meet again." A bow, a flourish. "Adio." Curtain.

Here is the Paganini of the portraits, Paganini of the lean hands, long, white cadaverous face, and long, black hair. Here is the spoiled, petulant, child-like genius, with the insistence that all the world bow to the tyranny of his temperament. Here is just the right suggestion of charlatanry in his own enjoyment of his own eccentricities. Here are the popular rumors that no one could possibly draw such magic melody from the violin without having first sold his soul to the devil—and some color lent to them by Mr. Arliss's manner. Here, indeed, is much that is in common with Mr. Ditrichstein's comedy, a "Great Lover" of a hundred years ago. There is even the ominous Italian past, the Bianca. Or rather Bianchi, this time, for, in order to piece out the second act of "Paganini," his discarded Antonia, the mother of his adored son, comes to Dover to shake a bit of money out of the maestro.

This rôle is cleverly played by Sara Biala, but the one who shares first honors with Mr. Arliss is Margery Maude. Long submerged in the thankless rôle of Grumpy's daughter, she had her better opportunity as Lady Windermere before she sailed away now more than two years ago, but even that charming and nicely patrician performance scarcely prepared the New York playgoer for the really exquisite playing Miss Maude does in "Paganini." It is all of it graceful and sweet, but at the end of the first act there is a vitality, a tenderness, and a delicacy that are utterly charming. Then she is like an apple blossom blown in the May sunlight. It is captivating.

There should be a word for Charles Harbury as the indignant father. And it must be said that Edgar Kent, who has done much good work in our theatres, plays pretty clumsily as a grouchy baronet, while Mrs. Arliss is unbelievably lifeless as Lady Strangford.

In his speech of acknowledgment last evening, Mr. Arliss announced his hope to play two more pieces before the present engagement comes to an end—one a new play and the other a revival of an old favorite. That, it is pretty well understood, is a revision of Barrie's "The Professor's Love Story." It is pleasant to look forward to, but in the meantime you should see "Paganini." There have been better plays this season, and it is devoutly to be hoped there will be many much better ones before the year is spent. But there is only one Arliss. You can scarcely afford to miss him. It is good to have him with us once more.

CHIC SALE AT THE PALACE.

Clever Protean Artist Has a New Program of Impersonations.

Chic Sale, a young protean artist who is exceedingly clever in his rural types, has gone to a Sunday school benefit in a village of the Middle West for the new gallery of portraits which he showed to New York for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Palace. He makes by far the most welcome contribution to the new bill there.

Eleanor Gates's "Swat the Fly"—a fantasy calculated to please any one who is not anti-vivisectionist and possibly to convert even him—is cruelly slaughtered by an unusually bad performance and by a preposterous prologue and epilogue to which May Tully confesses. This is unfortunate because the piece is worth doing well and has never been played anywhere save by some amateurs in Shanghai, a performance seen by few of the theatregoers in this neighborhood.

Also in the new program is Emma Carus, who heroically lost fifty-five pounds about a year ago, and has not yet recovered from her own surprise. Her rough and particularly tumble act received a genuine ovation yesterday. Mack and Walter are entertaining and they do not make better jugglers than the Three Bobs. And then there is Adelaide and Hughes.

FIGHT TO KEEP MOVIE ON.

Producer of "Is Any Girl Safe?" Starts an Injunction Suit.

Injunction proceedings to prevent the Commissioner of Licenses from closing the movie play, "Is Any Girl Safe?" were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Stanchfield & Levy, as counsel for the Anti-Vice Motion Picture Company.

The petition filed yesterday states that Deputy Commissioner of Licenses Kaufman has pronounced the play "indecent, immoral and contrary to public welfare," but counsel for the owner contends that its sole purpose is to teach a moral lesson. J. Arthur Levy, for the plaintiff, said that before the film was exhibited publicly it was shown to the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons and the Rev. Victor E. Devlyn. Lieutenant Costigan of the police vice squad is also alleged to have approved the film.

J. H. TYSON WEDS AGAIN.

Young New York Motorist Rouses Clerk of Greenwich for Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—John H. Tyson, a wealthy resident of Riverside Drive, whose motoring exploits have at various times attracted attention, was married quietly here last night to Miss Rose Budd Exiner of 287 Lexington Avenue, New York. An effort was made to keep the marriage secret. The pair aroused Town Clerk Wellstoods out of bed, and the ceremony was performed in the latter's office, where Justice of the Peace Albert S. Mead married them. Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh was the witness.

Mr. Tyson and his first wife were divorced seven years ago, and his second wife died a little more than a year ago. It was said the pair would go to Honolulu for the honeymoon. Mr. Tyson appeared in the City Court at Stamford yesterday, after the wedding, to answer a charge of reckless driving in running down on July 23 Frank Tarantino, who has been in the hospital ever since. He was fined $100 and costs, and appealed from the sentence.

Inquiry at 287 Lexington Avenue, an apartment house, revealed the fact that a Miss Exiner lived there. It was said she had left the city on Sunday afternoon and had not returned. She lived alone there with a maid, who was also away, and no one could be found who knew her.

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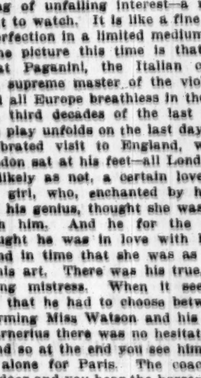

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'FLORA BELLA' LIVELY CASINO'S NEW OPERA

Lina Abarbanell Star of the Musical Piece Brought from Germany.

OPENING ACT IS SLOW

But Life Is Instilled in the Other Two Acts—Familiar Theme for the Plot.

FLORA BELLA—An operetta in three acts. Book by Felix Doermann. Revised and adapted by Cosmo Hamilton. Music by Charles Cuvillier and Milton Schwarzwald. At the Casino.

Ludovic.....Gilbert Clayton
Baron Tigo Obionsky.....W. H. Weldon
Countess Ola Drubetskoy.....Muriel Hudson
Count Sergiey Weronzeff.....Lawrence Grossmith
Princess Manja Demidoff.....Lina Abarbanell
Sophie.....Kate Stout
Prince Nicholas Demidoff.....Charles Purcell
Kosonoff.....Adolph Link
Mme. Vera Ludoffska.....Juliette Lippe
Rosset.....Robert O'Connor

"Flora Bella," an operetta driven to this country from the musical comedy fields of Germany by the winds of war, was given its first New York performance last night in the Casino Theatre. When the war came it was enjoying a prosperous engagement in Munich, but the fact that its composer was Charles Cuvillier, a young Frenchman, cut short its career in the Bavarian city.

Look upon that martial picture and on this of strict neutrality. To adapt the German book of Felix Doermann, John Cort, the American sponsor of "Flora Bella," engaged Cosmo Hamilton, a British dramatist, and Dorothy Donnelly, an American actress. For melodies to supplement those of the Frenchman, Cuvillier, he engaged Milton Schwarzwald, a New York composer probably not of French descent. He commissioned Richard Ordynski, a Polish stage director, to stage the play, and Josef Urban, a Viennese artist, to paint the mise en scène. Then he engaged Lina Abarbanell, an Austrian prima donna, to sing the songs of the French composer and the lyrics of Percy Waxman, an American, and that amusing Briton, Lawrence Grossmith, as principal comedian. Thus did Mr. Cort intimate to Munich that art has no country.

For an act last night it seemed that this assembling of talents had been futile, for the first act grew tedious as it progressed. Then things began to happen, and the singer that New York audiences demand of musical comedies appeared in concentrated form. After the manner of its kind, the plot drifted to a café in the second act, which was the cue for wine, women, song, and dance. It was the last-named ingredient that did most to add the essential zest to the occasion. A team of dancers whom the program announced merely as Grant and Wing, descendants, perhaps, of Buck and Wing, did some whirlwind dancing that was quite marvelous for its kind, and then Miss Abarbanell waltzed in her best "Merry Widow" manner.

There was much else in the last two acts to commend "Flora Bella" and to rescue it from the doldrums of the opening act. The story is a variant of the familiar motif of the gay Parisienne of a wife who adopts strenuous methods to rekindle the ardor of her husband. In this version she becomes again a cabaret dancer, and, posing as a nonexistent twin sister, inflames the unsuspecting Prince, her husband. Here was a real dramatic situation, and Miss Abarbanell handled it with much skill.

Then there was a wealth of melody contributed by the two composers. Mr. Cuvillier will be remembered for his operetta, "The Lilac Domino," heard here two seasons ago. He has the gift of melody and a fine knowledge of instrumentation. Whether or not Mr. Schwarzwald tried to conform to the French composer's style, he has done so with such success that the only way to distinguish the numbers of the two is by the asterisks on the program. So the new piece is musically attractive, thanks to the composers and Miss Abarbanell.

Of the players it remains to be said that one or two might give way to understudies. Muriel Hudson is not of these. Miss Hudson may be remembered as the handsome young woman with flaming tresses who adorned the New Amsterdam roof a season or two ago. Apparently she does not realize that the informality of Mr. Ziegfeld's midnight revue cannot be carried to the stage, and the abandon with which she frolicked was quite as amusing as Mr. Grossmith's more legitimate methods. Adolph Link overacted a small part, but that was no doubt due to nervousness, because he is a good actor of the German school. Charles Purcell, also a recruit from Mr. Ziegfeld's roof, disclosed a pleasing tenor voice, and Juliette Lippe was statuesque and pictorial, which was about all she had a chance to be.

Mr. Urban's scenery was in his familiar florid style, and as usual was a valuable addition to the whole.

German Sailors Here as Stowaways.

Hoping to get work here, four German sailors from the German steamer Belgrano, interned at Corunna, Spain, since the war began, arrived here as stowaways yesterday on the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez. They were sent to Ellis Island for further examination. The men were discovered when the ship was stopped at Gibraltar and searched by the British authorities. One of them had a letter to the German Consul General here.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. REGRETFULLY LAST WEEK ZIEGFELD FOLLIES PLUS LAST WEEK—3D EDITION ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC (Atop this Theatre) ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC Opens Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 42d St., Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS Seven Chances

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. LAST 5 NIGHTS LAST MATINEE TOMORROW & SAT. AT 2 JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Musical Comedy, SYBIL SEPT. 26—Margaret Anglin, "Caroline."

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 5 NIGHTS, LAST 2 MATINEES. ANN is the Laughing Triumph. MURDOCK—Please Help Emily Sept. 18: Otis Skinner, "Mister Antonio."

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30 GEORGE ARLISS in Rud. Kleinbluch's "PAGANINI" 3-act Comedy.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. FAIR and WARMER with HADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE BOOMERANG

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. THE SILENT WITNESS "THE BEST DRAMA IN TOWN."

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. MON., SEPT. 18. THE GLAD PLAY POLLYANNA SEAT SALE NEXT THURSDAY.

HEYWOOD BROUN in N. Y. TRIBUNE says: "We see an automobile racing to save the boy from the gallows, while in the next the girl is galloping along the Euphrates in her chariot to save Belshazzar. Strangely enough, the sudden switch from Cyrus to the present, to Babylon and back to the Bowery, does not work against the suspense of either story, but heightens it." New York and Babylon go well together.

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LIBERTY WEST 42D STREET Twice Daily, Incl. Sundays 2:15 & 8:15. PRICES: Evening & Saturday Matinee: LOWER FLOOR $1.00 & $2.00; BALCONY $.00 & $2.00; 2ND BALCONY 50c & $1.00; All Other Matinees Incluc. Sunday: LOWER FLOOR 50c & $1.00; BALCONY 50c & $1.00; ENTIRE 2D BALCONY 25c.

C. H. DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS THE GREAT LOVER "BEST PLAY IN TOWN." FORMERLY CANDLER THEATRE 42d ST. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20—MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20

ELTINGE 42d ST. W. of B'way. EVS. 8:30. MATS. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. THE CHEATING CHEATERS NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 2:30.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tom'w & Sat. HIS BRIDAL NIGHT with GEORGE MACFARLANE and THE DOLLY SISTERS

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE Evs. 8:30. Mats Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. FAST AND GROW FAT NEXT TUESDAY—Seats Thursday. Madison Corey and Joseph Ritter present THE AMBER EMPRESS A NEW MUSICAL PLAY with FRANK TAYLOR, EMMA TRAVIS, THOMAS CONKEY, DONALD MACDONALD, MABEL WILBER, LOUISE ALLEN & Others.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1916.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

If the State election in Maine were really a barometer, showing how the Presidential election was going, history would be different. HAYES would have been elected by a landslide in 1876 instead of by a disputed vote, HANCOCK would have become President instead of GARFIELD in 1880, BLAINE and not CLEVELAND would have been elected in 1884, and BRYAN would have defeated TAFT overwhelmingly in 1908. Men in Maine vote for Governors on State, not national, issues, just as they do in New York. Nevertheless, in many elections Maine has supplied an indication of the later result. Generally these have been landslide years, such as the years of the two McKinley elections, when an abnormal majority in Maine foreshadowed a great popular revulsion from Bryanism.

As a rule, a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 in Maine has been considered favorable to the Republican chances in the nation. In recent elections the Republican Party has been so shot to pieces in that State that an abnormal majority was not to be expected, and the Republicans are entitled to all the satisfaction they will take from a majority which, if much less than they have received in other years, is more than they counted upon.

It is plain that ROOSEVELT carried most of the Progressives with him into the Republican camp. It appears probable, too, that more of the new voters supported the Republican than the Democratic candidates. It is further evident that the Republicans and Progressives voted solidly and did not scratch their tickets much. This is apparent from the fact that the weakest candidate on the Republican ticket, Colonel HALE, did not run very greatly behind his fellow-candidate for Senator, ex-Governor FERNALD. The Republicans expected HALE to be cut right and left, and hardly hoped for his election. His opponent was a strong and popular Democrat, Senator JOHNSON. If it proves true that Mr. MCGILLICUDDY, the only Democrat in the Congress delegation, has been defeated, it will give further evidence of this solidarity of the Republican vote. And the Republican vote, so far as Maine is concerned, must henceforth be understood as including the Progressive vote, which has become just as Republican as any. Incidentally, if MCGILLICUDDY is defeated, it is evident that the labor vote in Maine cannot be "swung." He has always been elected by labor votes, and this year the strike settlement was supposed to count in his favor.

The vote in Maine does not decide Presidential elections, and, save in landslide years, is no great indication of their decision. Even in landslide years, as was demonstrated in 1908, it is no safe barometer. Such comfort as this election does give, however, is Republican comfort. It remains to be seen whether in other States the Progressives will return as generally as they did in Maine, or whether, as in 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1908, Maine has merely shown that she was out of step with the nation.

THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

The aloofness of Mr. GOMPERS from the proposed sympathetic general strike in this city is in accord with the settled policy of the American Federation. The federation is organized upon the basis of the national autonomy of trades, with strict jurisdictional provisions to prevent conflicts between overlapping trades. The federation includes building, metal, mining, and railroad departments. Between them there is moral or financial sympathy, but no provision for direct action for one on the grievance of another. The sympathetic strike is more in the manner of the Industrial Workers of the World, which calls for action by all crafts associated in an industry, rather than by trade unions. Thus it is proposed to cripple the coal supply of the Interborough by a strike of the boatmen, and to cripple its power plant otherwise by action of men who have nothing to do with the dispute with the motormen and guards.

The extension of the strike to other roads than those concerned in the original strike is based on the theory that there is a solidarity between capitalists and that therefore there should be like solidarity between laborers. That means general and continuous warfare, a war of all against all. Happily nothing of that sort is to be expected. Neither capital nor labor can endure it, and still less can the outsiders, those affiliated with neither side, and wishing a plague on both for their quarrels. Every step of progress along that road is a step toward public organization against one side or the other, with regard at that stage more for the general welfare than for the merits of the immediate dispute. As the general discomfort rises it becomes clear that one side is trying to serve the public and the other side is seeking victory by the public's inconvenience. That is the beginning of the end of any general strike.

The general strike proposal is a sign of weakness. No union which is conscious of strength in itself and its cause resorts to a general strike. That is a general remark but with a specific application. In proportion that workmen are skilled and rank with the "aristocracy of labor" they deprecate the sympathetic strike. There is more sympathy between a strong union and a corporation in contractual relations with it than there is between the various sorts of unions. The unions which have prevailed by strenuous methods have too much at risk to enter a dispute with which they have nothing to do beyond the theoretical solidarity of workmen. That is particularly true of the railway industry, which contrasts with such an industry as the building trade. In the railway industry wage contracts are the rule, and they are observed strictly. In such an industry as the building trade, which includes electricians, masons, plumbers, painters, and others, the sympathetic strike worked itself to death. Every building contractor employs tradesmen, and unionists must deal with the trade contractors, although they would prefer such a blanket industrial contract as is the rule with railroads. Wherever there is a general contract reached by collective bargaining, like the two-year contract offered by the traction lines, there is an obstacle to a sympathetic strike.

All business contracts require mutual esteem as a basis, and where there is such a contract there is a bar to inconsistent action. The coal trade is but one example of industrial peace through term agreements which would permit of a sympathetic strike only through bad faith. It is not possible to reconcile business relations with employers and a policy of sympathetic strikes. Still less is it possible to do so when the contract is with a public utility corporation, and the third party, the public, is the superior of the principals to the contract of employment. In that case the bill is presented to the public with a directness lacking in the case of a sympathetic strike in a private industry.

The appeal of the promoters of the sympathetic strike that the public should not ride during the traction strike is an illustration. Every car which carries passengers is a protest against a sympathetic strike, whatever the merits of the dispute. The logical and necessary result of a sympathetic strike is to unite the suffering and unsympathetic public rather than the strikers. They see good wages offered and refused, with themselves the victims. The appeal to labor solidarity is therefore an appeal to the solidarity of all other interests against labor which so misjudges both its own interests and the public temper. If a two-year contract will give better wages and quiet life for that term, then the public fails to see the justification of labor in standing on a point of loyalty to leaders and to unions rather than to the interests of individual strikers and of the public at large.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

THOMAS L. JAMES was the ablest and most energetic Postmaster New York ever had in the old days. Perhaps there has never been quite his equal in zeal and administrative ability at the head of our Post Office, though his son-in-law and successor, HENRY G. PEARSON, carried forward, skillfully and faithfully, the good work he had initiated, and instituted many reforms of his own. Mr. JAMES was appointed to the arduous post by President GRANT in an era of transition. Our General Post Office was housed in the old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street and the flimsy brick extension on its front. His predecessor had been PATRICK JONES, who was merely an amiable politician. The work of handling the mails for the fast-growing city had grown too great for the machinery provided, and the Postal Service was in a demoralized condition, but the new head of the office brought order out of chaos, systematized every department, made himself known to all the small army of employés and was liked by them, so that the value of his service to the business community was soon recognized and has never been forgotten. He remained in the office eight years, and during his administration it was removed to its present site at the southerly end of City Hall Park, where there were much better facilities for handling the mails. It is needless to say that he was not responsible for the unsightliness of the building or its structural defects.

Postmaster JAMES had refused the offer of the Postmaster Generalship in President HAYES's Cabinet, but he accepted that high office from GARFIELD, and took to Washington the patient business habits, the good judgment and intelligence which had made him famous in New York. He soon became aware of the gross frauds perpetrated in the star route service and laid the matter before the President, from whom he received the historic order to "cut the ulcer to the bone." His effective prosecution of the star route investigation, and his vigorous advocacy of the reduction of postage from three to two cents, which he made possible by economical management, are the best-remembered achievements of his short term as Postmaster General. He greatly reduced the cost of conducting the department and instituted good business methods in the postal system. Political reasons caused his withdrawal from the Cabinet soon after the death of President GARFIELD, and he was placed at the head of the newly formed Lincoln National Bank in this city, a position which he occupied for many years.

Mr. JAMES did much to discourage the intrusion of politics in the Postal Service both as Postmaster of New York and as Postmaster General. He was an early and vigorous advocate of the merit system. In his later years his influence was potent and always exerted for good in the public affairs of the city and the nation. He was a man of the kindliest nature, with a strong personality, and he had a host of friends in all walks of life. He was a citizen to be proud of and he was proud of his citizenship.

SELECTION OUT OR UP?

The naval plucking board, which, under the old law, when promotion was by seniority, was supposed to relieve the service only of officers who had become unfit for advancement before the retiring age, has been abolished by the new naval law, which provides for promotion to the grades of Commander, Captain, and Rear Admiral by selection. While the plucking board was in existence not a good word was said in its favor. It was condemned not only by the officers who were forced by it into retirement, and their families and friends, but by public opinion. It was a cruel device, to be sure, but we do not know that it was ever unfairly used, though many charges of unfairness were made.

According to The Army and Navy Register of Washington there is a disposition in the navy now to regret the loss of the plucking system. It is said that no naval officer is satisfied with the plan of promotion by selection. Yet how often we used to hear of the rank injustice of strict adherence to the seniority system. There was a continual complaint that able officers were condemned to remain in low positions until they grew gray in service, while men of comparatively small abilities were automatically advanced. The rule of selection has not been hastily adopted. But it is fair to say that the opposition to its adoption has always been forcible and articulate. Even the officers who are reasonably sure of early advancement under the new rule are said to regard it with disfavor.

Advantages of promotion by wise selection can be comprehended by any citizen, but it is difficult to get the naval point of view. One objection to the system is that it will inevitably develop a large body of disappointed officers who will have a bad influence in the navy. Of old, the plucked took their grievances with them into retirement, but nobody thought of that advantage while the plucking board existed. There is, of course, a chance that the selections will not always be wise or fair. The work will be performed by human beings, and, as The Army and Navy Register says, "it would take a daring President to reject any of the names selected by a naval promotion board without the best of service reasons—professional and physical—for the exception." On the whole, the present tendency among naval officers is to prefer "selection out" to "selection up." But they will have no choice until the new rule has had a fair trial.

THE CITY'S BIGGEST BURDEN.

The largest city debt in the world is sometimes thought to be the city's biggest burden. The fact is that the interest charge, including amortization, is less than the salary list. On the back of the tax bills is a statement showing the total budget to have been in 1916 $212,956,177. The debt service is put at 30 per cent. of the total, or $11 per person. The salary totals are not grouped officially, but yesterday taxpayers announced their opposition to salary payments estimated at $100,000,000 for 1917. The unmanageability of the city debt has often been remarked. The salaries are still less controllable. Salaries cannot be reduced without depriving of employment many who have a claim upon the city's consideration, and who are unfit for private employment. Every proposal of reduction of pay, either individual or general, involves appeal to sympathy, both official and personal, which it is difficult to resist even in unmeritorious cases, and the merits are always difficult to discover. The State meddles with the city salary list, and the city itself muddles it. Salaries are fixed on a happy-go-lucky plan, or rather on no plan at all. There is neither a standard nor a system, or rather there has not been.

There is now pending the report of the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate, which proposes to introduce order into the payrolls. The proposal is neither to cut salaries nor to turn adrift deserving public servants. Amid the disorders there are sources of waste which can be applied to enabling the city to do its duty both toward its employés and the taxpayers. It is proposed that vacancies shall not be filled until the salary list has been made rational by systematically apportioning pay to duties. The service has been classified, and standards prepared corresponding to the standards in private employment, liberally regarded. Each employé gets a position in which the duties are definitely described, and the terms of increase of pay put down as a reward to merit. Despite the great total of the payroll, it is found that the service is not attractive to high-grade talent.

Advancement is slow and not in all cases for merit. That cankers any service. Much of the service is low class in its nature, especially that of an institutional sort. On the other hand, the hours are short, and the vacation and sick-leave allowance is liberal. The chief proposal, next to standardization, is to establish a salary range instead of a fixed salary for the same duty. Within the range would be the inducement to good service, with improved prospects of advancement. There is need, also, of superannuation and pension allowances, if the work list is to be kept active, rather than crowded with incompetents, whom the city must pay although their work is nominal. It is necessary to leave conditions of entrance to the city service to the city Civil Service Commission, but pay and advancement can be regulated by the proposed system.

No doubt there will be plenty of opposition, of the sort which is an encouragement, to the idea to substitute rule for favor or accident in the apportionment of $100,000,000. The bill against the taxpayers is run up by unnecessary employés, overpaid employés, political employés, parasites of the payroll. Manhattan has been a sufferer by the intervention of the Legislature in making salary payments mandatory. Nevertheless, Manhattan's salary list is less open to criticism than that of some of the outer boroughs. The Bronx leads both in growth of population and control of the salary problem. Queens shows a smaller growth of population and an increase of salary payments nearly as large as the per cent. of the Bronx's decrease. The grossest wastes are not in the conspicuous boroughs or offices, but in the inconspicuous places. Nevertheless, the quality of the work done for the city depends on the work done in the hidden places.

THE ENDING EPIDEMIC.

The infantile paralysis epidemic is diminishing, and the health authorities hope that it will be practically over by Oct. 1. The number of new cases on Friday and Saturday was 103, on Sunday and yesterday 66. There is almost an October quality in the bright air, which tends to strengthen the resistance of the human constitution and to promote a cheerful feeling, and diminish the nervousness and apprehension which have been prevalent. Not by any means by the number of deaths or by the fear of the after-effects in the recoveries is the damage of the epidemic to be estimated. It has caused and still causes great anxiety and mental suffering among parents, mothers of young children most of all.

There has been a great deal of worry, but the public has behaved excellently, and relief seems at hand. Most of the colleges will open on time or after only a brief interval of delay. It is hoped that the public and parochial schools will be able to begin their sessions by the last of this month. Presumably the Sunday schools will be resumed about the same time. Many persons will return to town later than usual, but by October the troubles and interruptions and dislocations of social life caused by the epidemic are likely to be pretty well over. Interstate and local certification will be discontinued, the former this week, the latter a week later.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Then Politics Mustn't Be Feminized.

When the minor exponents of woman suffrage talk pacifism at any price—when they show, as many of them have done in the last two years, their inability to see in war anything except its incidental slaughter, and deny that it is never either right or necessary to take up arms—then anti-suffragists are but slightly confirmed in their antagonism to giving the ballot to both sexes, and those who have looked on that proposal with more or less favor are little affected. Both classes realize that every cause and party has what Colonel ROOSEVELT once called "a lunatic fringe," and ascribe no particular importance to the fact that suffrage has a like troublesome adjunct.

But Dr. ANNA SHAW is not a minor exponent of suffragism. To none of its leaders has more of intellectual vigor been more cordially ascribed by everybody than to her, and no reader of her autobiography could doubt that she has a sense of humor, or would suspect her of lacking in readiness to fight when proper occasion arose. When she speaks, therefore, the fair assumption is that the opinions of suffragists, properly so called, are expressed, and this, in her speech at the Atlantic City convention, is what she said in regard to one of the day's most serious issues:

> America does not need military or industrial "preparedness," if it is prepared to live within its own borders. The great evil that has come into our world has come because a nation wished to protect its borders and despoil another country.

Men who have admitted or proclaimed woman's right to political equality, as well as those who have preserved a position of "friendly neutrality," who were willing for her to get the ballot if she could, on the ground that, whether or not good results followed, bad ones would not, and a tiresome controversy would end—such men must take a very different attitude, if the words quoted are what Dr. SHAW says and thinks. Certainly the country does not want,

Eight-Hour Day and Science.

and could not afford, to let its policies and destinies in large or even considerable measure be guided and controlled by voters whose knowledge of facts and use of logic are illustrated in these statements. If they show what the feminization of politics would mean, the change would be fatal to the nation's welfare and honor.

There was much of needed illumination on the discussion of the "eight-hour day" by Dr. CHARLES L. DANA that was printed on this page yesterday. The widespread inclination to assume that every demand for such a restriction on hours of work is just rests on a vague belief that continuous labor for any greater number of hours is harmful to individual health and therefore to be prohibited as a hardship more or less cruel. Added to this is the related belief, or impression, that society as well as the individual suffers when work extends beyond one of the thirds into which the day can be conveniently divided.

Dr. DANA pointed out—what everybody knows and so many are now forgetting—that there is no fixed normal limit to human capacity for work—that while eight hours at some tasks would have disastrous or even fatal consequences for the worker, there are others to which he can devote himself much longer, not only without injury to himself or anybody else, but even with benefit and enjoyment. It depends on the nature of the work done, and to establish an eight-hour day for all would be nothing less than murderous for some, while for others it would involve economic waste of the worst description.

Dr. DANA's solution of the problem was a "biologic day," or, better, a "biologic year"—one taking account of the way the nonworking hours were spent as well as the nature of the work done. That, of course, is not a simple or easy solution. It would necessitate the taking of much thought—always an obstacle to the adoption of any plan—and the utilization of much scientific knowledge as yet confined to rather narrow circles.

If only all work could be made interesting, and if only every worker could be his own employer, there would be no talk about the need or the rightness of an eight-hour day. But those, unfortunately, are unattainable aspirations. There is a vast amount of drudgery in the world to be performed, and constantly a larger and larger majority of its inhabitants have to work for a wage.

His Scheme Good if Practical.

One of our correspondents made yesterday the suggestion that railroad stockholders, as such, should organize for the protection of their interests, just as have the men, said to number 400,000, who are, in effect, their employés. If there are, as he said, 600,000 owners of railway stocks, it does seem, if not that they might, at least that they should, have some way of making their wishes and opinions felt, and if they constituted what legislators and politicians in general call "a vote," their present helplessness and inarticulateness would pass away.

Probably, however, the railway stockholders are too scattered, and their acquaintance among themselves is too slight, for them to "organize" in the way proposed. For the many holders of a few shares, too, the individual interest in what happens to their property is not of the sort that moves the engineer or conductor to vigorous action with his fellows similarly situated. Yet men have united before now in recognition of less easily measurable ties than ownership of like property, and possibly the dream of a Railway Stockholders' Union is not the empty one it seems at first thought.

Just what such a union could do would remain for determination after the experiment had been seriously considered. Its members could not strike—that is obvious. Indeed, they could do few or none of the things done by the labor unions. But they could at least arrive at a clear comprehension as to what is happening to them, and they could give a certain definiteness, now lacking, to the "third party" in every strike. They would hardly be "the public," however, for they do not form even a large part of it. Perhaps they could speak for "the public" with as much of authority as the present unions do for the "labor" of which they, also, are a minority fraction.

"What Would Hughes Have Done?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading editorial article today asks "What Would Mr. Hughes Have Done?" referring to the events leading up to the passage of the eight-hour law. And the inference you draw is that he could not have done otherwise than President Wilson did.

What Mr. Hughes would have done none can say, but what he could have done and should have done, as most honest men believe, is this: He should have informed the brotherhood chiefs that their threat to tie up the roads, with all the suffering that it would entail on an innocent nation, was an unthinkable act, and that he would not for a moment say a word or do an act that might encourage them in the belief that such a "hold-up" might succeed. He could have told them that, since the railroads were for arbitration, they owed it to the public to submit their case to unprejudiced arbitration. If they then refused he could have told them and warned them that their act was an act not far short of treason to the State, and that the people and the Administration would not permit such treason to go unpunished. And he could have told them to go ahead and do their worst, warning them that he would use every ounce of power possessed by the Government to crush them in their nefarious scheme. He could have told them he would see that the railroads were protected to the fullest degree in running their trains, and that any man caught interfering with such trains would incur the wrath of an outraged nation and would suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He could have told them he would look up the law and see whether such leaders could not be punished for conspiracy against the common welfare, and he could have handed them an ultimatum in four words: "Arbitrate or defend yourselves."

ABR. L. WOLBARST.

New York, Sept. 8, 1916.

America and Dumdum Bullets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Major John Bigelow's letter, "An Extreme View of Belligerent Rights," printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, a correspondent who signs himself "Civil War" inquires why Major Bigelow does not go a step further and advocate the use of dumdum bullets and the shooting of prisoners. It may be of salutary interest to "Civil War," if he is not already aware of the fact, to know that at The Hague Conference of 1899 all the powers, except Great Britain, the United States, and Portugal, agreed to abstain from the use of dumdum or expanding bullets, and all except Great Britain and the United States agreed not to use projectiles "the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." At the second Hague Conference, held in 1907, Great Britain and Portugal filed formal adherence to the two conventions covering these matters, but no action was taken by the United States. Thus our country, alone among the major powers of the world, has refused to sanction the abolishment of what are probably the two most inhuman instruments of modern warfare.

W. R. BROWNE.

Wyoming, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1916.

GERMANS AT OXFORD.

Cecil Rhodes's Part in a British-German-American Understanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Gotthelf's letter criticising Professor Münsterberg's suggestion of an Anglo-German-American entente reflects an attitude unhappily (though not unnaturally) prevalent just now among persons of English nationality or descent—the firm conviction that all the efforts made in the last twenty years toward such a grouping of the Teutonic nations were Machiavellian schemes to further the dark plots of Kaiserism. Perhaps; but such a view convicts of culpable shortsightedness one who, in his lifetime at least, was never regarded as a pacifist, a feliped, a Little Englander, or a Germanophile—the late Cecil Rhodes, who established his scholarships at Oxford for Germans and Americans, in the conviction that in this way the three nations could ultimately be drawn together and a lasting international peace guaranteed by the mere preponderance of their force.

True, Rhodes's plan was based on an English university, but there is plentiful evidence that he believed and hoped that he had only opened the way which would be followed by other Englishmen and Germans and Americans who shared his faith in the virtues of the Teutonic stock. Certainly the plan of his mature years (as distinguished from the chimera of boyhood which our German-Irish propagandists delight in giving out as "the last will and testament of Cecil John Rhodes," though in reality it was only the first of six) contemplated no predominance of England over the other nations. He established his scholarships at Oxford because he was an Englishman and an Oxonian; he would undoubtedly have been glad to see similar scholarships at Harvard and at Heidelberg.

It is perhaps worth while to add that the German Rhodes scholars who went to Oxford and the other Germans who went with them were not only considerably superior, in the mass, to the scholars from the United States or from any British dominion, but they were among the most popular men at Oxford. They came of the best families in the empire, they possessed the qualities that enable men most readily to become acclimated in a cultivated society anywhere, and they had the promise, most of them, of remarkable ability. Oxford, at least, appreciated them; Oxford has never suspected them of espionage, or of being tools of a diabolical plot to blind England with the vision of a Teutonic Triplice while the thunderbolts were being forged. And these German gentlemen who at Oxford exerted a small but very real influence making for Anglo-German-American comity would have entertained the same opinion of the activities of our Vierecks and O'Learys as is held by gentlemen in England and America.

To be sure, now that the war has come, those who steadily maintained that it was not inevitable and who did their best to avert it are suffering the obloquy that is the lot of the leaders of all recently lost causes. But lost causes recover respectability with the passage of time; no doubt Englishmen will once more regard even Haldane as an idealist and a patriot, after he is dead.

SALOMON TOLEDANO.

New York, Sept. 11, 1916.

The South's Share of Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Lodge should have known when he made his speech in Maine that, in addition to the troops named, two regiments of infantry, a company of cavalry, and a gun detachment—about 2,000 men or over—from the State of South Carolina were all on the border, and had been there for a month. The City of Charleston, whose white population is about 30,000, has sent four infantry companies and one cavalry company. We are all Americans here, although our companies are the Irish Volunteers, the German Fusiliers, the Washington Light Infantry, the Sumter Guard, and the Charleston Light Dragoons. I am not with them simply because I am beyond the age limit.

THOMAS D. JERVEY.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 9, 1916.

THE AESTHETIC FLY.

"I grant you Life is brief," he droned,
and paused
To flick a dust-mote from one slender
thigh;
Then, posing where the sun could tint
his wings:
"And yet, I've drained it to the very
dregs,
Tasting of all its treasures, sipping
wines
Of sweetest vintage, kissing luscious
lips
More soft than mellowing butter; and of
foods
I've kept my sugar-eye keen for the
Best.

"As for Art, I know it upside down:
The skin of bronzes and the breath of
paint,
Dry tapestries and labyrinthine woods;
Huge furniture and slippery porcelains.
I trod the very atmosphere of art
Where I was bred and hatched—(a heritage
From my ancestors, one of the First
Broods
Of early settlers, dating back five
Springs,
A privileged race, mine!) How the
Enemy raged
To find Us in possession that hot noon!
"And Literature I've touched at countless points!
The library was mine as much as His,
(The bindings not precisely to my taste
Yet food for thought, and excellent exercise.)

"Science I've dabbled in a bit. In fact,
There's scarce a germ I've not absorbed,
or microbe
That's baffled my researches. . . . As
for love—
My youth was surfeited, and middle age
Finds me well widowed, fairly family-free. . . .
Those fussy females bore me, one and
all,
With their eternal buzzings of the War
Waged on their offspring. Life's been
long enough
When the dull minutes yield one no new
loves,
New drinks, new arts, and no new
Jams! . . .

"I yearn for future worlds, where honey
flows
Thick, multi-flavored, and innocuous—
Warm, subtly syrupy, rich-smelling
worlds!

"And this I vow: Rather than let old
age
Subdue and quench my iridescent gleam,
Freeze my slim insteps, dull my palate's
edge,
I shall die grandly, as befits my birth,
Climbing the sky to perish in the Sun,
Or, poised in prayer upon the golden
brink
Of some deep wine." . . .
His murmuring speech shrilled
off. . . .
There was mere Nothingness where he
had been!

I started as from sleep in time to glimpse
A gawky serving maid fling from her
broom
Some Particles that were eleven flies!

MAY SEVILLE.

THE RACE QUESTION IN TRANSYLVANIA.

A Complicated Problem for the Bucharest Government if It Is Successful.

By FELICIN VEXLER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rumanian race numbers upward of twelve million people. Of these about seven million live in the kingdom of Rumania, and over three million and a half in Austria-Hungary. It is quite probable, however, since Hungarian statistics are notoriously inaccurate, that the latter number should be increased by a few hundred thousand. We thus see why Tache Ionescu voiced the opinion of every Rumanian statesman when he said: "If I thought that the Rumanians of Transylvania could ever conceivably become Magyarized I should give up politics altogether, for it would no longer be worth while for us Rumanians of the kingdom to go on living."

In Hungarian diplomas and documents of the thirteenth century one finds sufficient indications of a past in which Transylvanian Rumanians enjoyed a certain amount of freedom. Thus, as "Jobbagiones Castrorum" they performed military duties to which attached certain privileges. Nevertheless with the arrival of numerous Magyar nobles, attracted to those parts by royal grants of land, the Rumanians sunk into a state of servitude. They now had only duties but no rights and privileges whatever, the latter being confined to the "privileged nations," the Magyars, (who soon assimilated Rumanian nobility,) Szeklers, and Saxons. The history of Rumanians under the Crown of St. Stephen fills some of the darkest pages in the history of European serfdom. Suffice it to say that this state of subjection was abolished only after the revolution of 1848, when, having risen en masse, the Rumanians helped the Austrians to quell the Hungarian rebellion. The Rumanians' hope for a better fate proved futile, for the Ausgleichs of 1867 again delivered them to the mercies of the Hungarian Government, which, in the words of Dr. Seton-Watson, has "long held the record in Europe for the grossest political and electoral corruption." A policy of forcible Magyarization was relentlessly pursued, fines and imprisonment being meted out to those who dared resist. Of late years not even a semblance of legality was preserved, and brute force was avowed to be the raison d'être of Hungarian State unity. On this point the indictment of Dr. Seton-Watson has convinced the whole civilized world.

Accordingly, the apologists of Hungary have given up all attempts at justification, and content themselves with paralleling Hungarian régime with Rumania's treatment of her own Jews and peasants. One should not forget, however, when considering these countercharges, that most of the Jews have gone to Rumania during the last century, and that peasants of Hungary, irrespective of nationality, have to resort to wholesale migration to the United States in order to avoid starvation and loss of their homesteads. The attitude of the Hungarian Government toward the peasant is that of a correspondent of THE TIMES of Sept. 1, who voices the alarm lest a Rumanian victory may give the peasants a balance of power. By discriminating between towns and villages the Hungarian Government has enabled the Magyar Szeklers, who live mostly in towns, to elect one Deputy in 4,000 to 5,000, while the Rumanians may have only one in 50,000 to 60,000. (Cf. "Rumania and the Great War," by R. W. Seton-Watson.) The alien nationalities are not the only sufferers; and the agitation over the unjust distribution of the ballot threatened to assume the proportions of a revolution, which was intercepted by the timely death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the war that followed.

One often hears from Hungarian sources that the Rumanians are "not a solid formation, but are rather mixed with other nationalities," whence it is concluded that a political repartition of Transylvania and the rest of Rumanian Hungary along racial lines is impossible. This view is no truer than that of Rumanian Chauvinists, who lay claim to all of the land east of Theiss, or even of the more moderate, who claim the whole of the counties of Máramaros, Szatmár, Szilágy, Bihar, Arad, Temes, and Torontál, which contain the line of demarcation between the Magyars and Rumanians. It is, however, possible to delineate an enormous Rumanian area, comprised between the Transylvanian Alps and the five Szekler counties on the east and an irregular line passing near Versecz, Temesvár, Arad, Grosswardein, Tasnád, and Sziget, and thence into Bukowina, on the west. Within this territory there are no more than 87,000 Slavs, (census of 1910,) while the Hungarians number only 730,000, if we accept their own figures, and in reality less. The Rumanians are nearly three million in number, (2,756,211, according to the census.) The Magyars form an insignificant minority everywhere, save a few racial islets, which no more change the ethnographic character of this region than the Indian Reservation that of the United States. If the Rumanians annex the 550,000 Szeklers, who live in a compact mass eastward, to this territory, the Magyar percentage of population in Greater Transylvania will not exceed 27.7, against a Rumanian percentage of 57.5. The Saxons will, of course, remain a minority. (11.5 per cent.,) while the Slavic percentage will be below 2. It is, therefore, misleading to select cases from the mixed racial border as typical of Transylvania.

Until the '60s Transylvanian Rumanians discriminated between Hungary, to whom they were opposed, and Austria, whom they expected to aid them. The "Memorandum Trial" of 1894 and subsequent events led them to abandon this hope, and the idea of a union with the Rumanians of the kingdom found an ever-growing number of adherents, especially among the middle classes. I have in my possession letters and poems written by peasants from all parts of Transylvania. These show (Rumanian Chauvinists notwithstanding) that during the earlier stages of the war many obscure inhabitants of Rumanian villages still cherished the idea of aiding their aged Emperor against his Serbian and Russian foes. Many of these folk-poets also allude in touching terms to their sufferings, and express the hope that after the war the Emperor may do the Rumanians justice. Now that Rumania has entered the war it is quite likely that the Transylvanians are practically unanimous in their desire to join her.

Rumania would have proved false to her national aspirations had she kept out of a war from which she hopes to emerge as a great power. The Rumanians are furthermore convinced that by siding with the Allies they fight also for the cause of liberty and civilization. They think, as Dr. Ratsiu, the President of the National Party, told his Hungarian antagonists, "that the Magyars are a discordant note in the concert of European nations," and point with pride to their own achievements within the last fifty years. Yet the problems which have hitherto confronted Rumania were comparatively simple. By the annexation of Transylvania she will have to assimilate a social organization which in certain respects is more complex and more advanced than her own. The national danger once abolished, she will have to devote her energy to the task of remedying her own social and political shortcomings. The world will accept victorious Rumania at her own valuation if she will grant her new subjects and her own people the liberties which she had claimed for her oppressed sons.

FELICIN VEXLER.

SUFFRAGE AND POLITICS.

The President's Stand and the Activity of Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday, Sept. 10, THE TIMES, in its account of the Suffrage Convention at Atlantic City, presented a prompt and perhaps inadvertent indication that "wisdom is justified of her children."

Following the announcement of the adoption of a non-partisan policy by the association, a New York gentleman who frankly defined himself as "an active partisan machine Republican" is quoted in part as follows:

> One thing that you should remember is that whoever stands for you in this fight * * * deserves the recognition of the service he renders. * * * I believe the most fertile field for your action is in Republican politics. * * * The Republican Party can do more * * * to bring you what you wish than any other party. I may say we will deserve your thanks for what we will do in future to bring you success.

Coincidently with these utterances the gentleman said that he had come to the convention "to pay his respects to the women who are fighting for the greatest issue before the country today."

In his eagerness (as witnessed in the words above) to pledge the women to deliver the spoils of usage in political adventure the gentleman naively revealed what to his mind is "the greatest issue before the country today." Shorn of "chivalrous" presentation, his actual conviction appears. It is no less than the reinstallation of the Republican Party to office and power.

As to suffrage itself, the speaker's remarks come with an odd accent of mental subordinancy, after President Wilson's philosophic interpretation and inspired clarifying of the issue twenty-four hours earlier from the same platform.

It is true that suffrage is the most sensitive of the issues to be handled by "partisan politicians" today, in spite of the fact that each Presidential candidate has agreed to promote its successful outcome. The difference between President Wilson's words and those of the partisan politician is the measure of the difference between a man seeing a vision and a man seeing votes. Mr. Wilson meant what he said and knew what he was talking about when he said: "What we have to realize is that in dealing with forces of this sort we are dealing with the substance of life itself."

To partisan politicians this suddenly mustered "force" presents itself as a potential and highly effective instrument for the immediate delivery of Votes for Men. Some years ago Hugo Munsterberg almost defined the indefinable in his phrase, "the natural wisdom of women." In an hour when all "politicians" are reaching open-armed, for suffrage as a good "selling point" for their own causes, the country at large has witnessed an amazing spectacle, namely, keeping suffrage out of "politics." No more dexterous balancing of an apparent paradox could be conceived than that just accomplished by the leaders of the Suffrage Convention—that climactic occasion which has so hastened the putting of women's votes into Government. ELIZABETH GANNON.

New York, Sept. 11, 1916.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter of mine which you printed in this morning's TIMES there is an error in the signature. You printed "Mrs. Homer Foot, Jr., Chairman N. Y. Association," &c. It should have read "Mrs. Homer Foot, Jr., Chairman H. R. (Hudson River) Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage."

M. W. FOOT.

Tarrytown, Sept. 9, 1916.

COMBATTING THE EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Billings Praises the Work of All City Departments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this morning statements are quoted from a medical journal regarding the handling of the present outbreak of poliomyelitis by the Department of Health which should be instantly contradicted.

The health officials have not been "hampered and their powers restricted by their old enemies, the politicians." Every branch of the City and County Government has co-operated in the most whole-souled way toward the suppression of the outbreak. The Police Department, in addition to the clean-up of the tenement house sections of the city, brought about by the personal efforts of the patrolmen, detailed a squad of motor cycle policemen for the use of the Department of Health in enforcing quarantine; it also put a stop to parades, carnivals, &c., tending to draw children together in large numbers, and closed its own play blocks and recreation centres for the same reason.

The Department of Charities gave the use of its hospitals for the care of cases. The Department of Street Cleaning has given especial attention to the streets in the infected areas and has made special removals of bedding from infected premises for the Department of Health.

The Tenement House Department has made prompt and special investigations of all premises where conditions were found unsatisfactory. The Department of Education, the Bureau of Licenses, in fact, all departments, even the New York Public Library, have taken part in the fight, under the leadership of the Department of Health. The city officials charged with the care of its finances put at the disposal of the Department of Health immediately and without restriction the practically unlimited emergency fund for the suppression of the outbreak.

It is also stated that the hospitals of the city, with some notable

INVESTIGATE EXTENT OF CARRANZA POWER

American Conferees Are Told of 12,000 Miles of Railroad Under Operation.

REVENUES ALSO INCREASING

Inquiry Directed Toward Question of Our Citizens' Return to Mexican Properties.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11.—With the border situation set aside temporarily, the American-Mexican Joint Commission devoted itself today to determining the extent of the control exercised in Mexico by the de facto Government, the information being supplied by the Mexican conferees. It was stated informally that on the showing made by the Carranza Government rested the possibility that the Washington Government would revoke its warning to Americans to stay out of Mexico and would encourage their return to their properties in the southern republic.

It was explained that the question of transportation was vital to any resumption of industry in Mexico, and to show present conditions the Mexican Commissioners presented figures from which the following conclusion was drawn in a formal statement issued tonight by Secretary Lane:

"The data presented by the Mexican Commissioners indicate that the Government roads are now being operated with a large degree of regularity, and that the roads owned by private companies are being turned over to these companies, the only exceptions at the present time being a line in the Federal district, one in the State of Hidalgo and the United Railways of Yucatan."

The following summary of conditions in Mexico from the data supplied by the Mexican commissioners also was given out:

"The American commissioners expressed the desire that they be informed, to the fullest extent possible, as to the true conditions existing in Mexico. The Mexican commissioners gladly agreed to furnish all the information possible regarding matters that would directly or indirectly enlighten them as to the present control of the Mexican Government over the country.

"Mr. Pani, who is also Director General of the railway lines of Mexico, in a statement, says the Carranza Government, at the time when Villa was at the height of his power, controlled less than 2,000 miles out of the 13,000 miles of railways in operation in the whole country. When the Carranza Government was recognized in October, 1915, the mileage under Carranza's control had increased to about 10,000 miles, and much effort was being expended to the repair of the system, in order to make it available for regular operation.

"At the present moment the Carranza Government is in control and is operating the entire 8,000 miles of the Government lines, as well as operating about 2,000 miles belonging to private companies. In addition the de facto Government has turned over the Mexican Railway and the Southern Pacific systems to their respective owners. In short, about 12,000 out of a total of 13,000 miles are today in operation either directly by the Government or private companies.

"In January, 1915, the total income of the Government lines was 647,000 pesos (paper currency.) At the time the Carranza Government was in Vera Cruz, and Villa and Zapata were in control of Mexico City. The monthly income had advanced to 3,000,000 pesos (paper currency,) in October, 1915, the date of recognition of the Carranza Government. Since then the monthly income has steadily increased until in August, 1916, it reached 25,000,000 pesos (paper currency.) The tonnage of freight at present is virtually the same as in 1912. All this has been accomplished in spite of a shortage of rolling stock and engines.

"While in October, 1915, at the time of recognition, there was a monthly deficit of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pesos in the operation of the lines under the immediate control of the Carranza Government, at the present moment the receipts are sufficient to meet operating expenses, and there is a surplus, which is devoted to the repair of the lines. In August, 1916, the income from the Government lines was virtually the same as the income during the years 1911 and 1913."

Another subject being reviewed is that of the decrees issued by General Carranza bearing on foreign owned property. The State Department has received many complaints against these as confiscatory. They are being arranged and studied preparatory to general discussion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, will leave here tomorrow for New London, Conn., in response to the request of the American-Mexican Commission. He will take voluminous data bearing on the military situation along the border, which the commission desires in considering new methods of border control.

AMERICA'S LIABILITY IN MEXICO AN ISSUE

Foreigners Reported to Expect United States to Pay Huge Damage Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11.—After an agreement is reached on the question of safeguarding the Mexican border from bandit raids, one of the most important questions which will come before the American and Mexican Joint Commission, according to Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American delegates, is that of finding a method of settling claims for the loss of property and life by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. These claims are now said to total nearly $1,000,000,000, about $100,000,000 of them being held by foreigners and the rest by American citizens.

In connection with these claims an interesting situation may arise. It is said here on the authority of Americans recently returned from Mexico that, although the Government of the United States is not known to have ever officially admitted any liability for the losses of individuals belonging to other nations, the Consular representatives of Germany, England, France, Spain, and other nations in Mexico have told men of their nationality that the United States will be bound to settle their claims.

Mr. Lane has been told that foreigners in Mexico have all been assured that the United States has obligated itself to make good their property losses or to pay indemnities for the lives of their compatriots.

The theory that the United States has assumed the responsibility for the payment of damages suffered by other nations in Mexico is based on the fact that the European powers at the request of Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, agreed in June, 1913, to let the United States have a free hand in dealing with Mexico, and to support the policy of the United States there. At the request of Mr. Bryan, France and other nations urged their bankers not to lend money to Huerta.

At the time there was some discussion in the dispatches from Washington as to the extent of the liability which the United States had assumed, but no diplomatic correspondence has ever been published to show whether the United States admitted that it would be responsible for damages incurred.

That John Bassett Moore, counsel or to the State Department, resigned because he felt that this policy would commit the United States to a huge liability for losses in Mexico, is intimated by ex-Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson in his recently published defense of his conduct in Mexico City.

An American interested in Mexico, who talked to Mr. Lane at the Hotel Griswold, said:

"I have heard dozens of foreigners whose property has been confiscated or destroyed say, 'Oh, it is not lost. The United States will pay for all.' They all have the assurance of their Consuls that the United States has bound itself to make good all losses since the Carranza revolution started against Huerta. None of these claims will be presented until after the European war, for the reason that disputes are certain to be raised concerning them, and no nation which has an asset in the good-will of the United States during the war wishes to endanger it by raising difficult questions about Mexico."

A man who has large interests in Mexico told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that the German Consuls in Mexico had instructed Germans to make no protests against the confiscation or destruction of their property and to engage in no controversies with the Mexican authorities, but to keep a minute account of their losses, even of their falling-off in trade. These accounts, the Germans were assured, would be settled by the United States.

The German interests in Mexico are largely mercantile. The French interests are largely banking, which have suffered through forced loans and confiscatory taxes. English and Belgian interests are for the most part mining and railroading. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, in her book, "An American Diplomat's Wife in Mexico," writes as if it were a matter of course that all losses incurred by foreigners since the European powers promised a policy of non-interference and the United States began to support Carranza would be made good by the United States, and that, among others, France would have a "pretty bill" to present.

Even if the United States refused to admit any direct responsibility, the case would remain very much the same, it was urged, for the reason that Mexico, with 62 per cent. of its customs already mortgaged, could not meet the vast claims. Her failure would leave to this country the alternative of seeing that the claims be settled or of permitting the European powers to enter Mexico to enforce collection.

This dilemma will be used by the Mexican Commissioners at New London, according to Mexicans in this city, to urge that the United States make a direct loan of $200,000,000 or more to Carranza. Another story is that the American Commissioners will be asked to join in a declaration that the American Government does not hold the Mexican Government responsible for damages occurring in a revolution that was not within Government control. This would wipe out a large part of the American claims, which are greater than those of al lother nations combined, and would set a precedent for attempting to scale down the damages claimed by other nations.

VILLA RUMORS UNCONFIRMED.

Pershing Finds No Evidence of Bandit's Advance Northward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A telegram from General Pershing, commanding the American expeditionary force in Mexico, was received today by the War Department, as follows:

Reports regarding Villa's movement North continuously received through El Paso authorities. So far these reports cannot be confirmed here, although every possible source of information is being used. Patrols at San Lorenzo from El Valle reached Santa Clara Cañon and about thirty miles on Chihuahua road, but could hear nothing of Villa or of any movement of Villistas. People had heard rumors of Villistas at Satevo, but nothing of any action north of there."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 11.—Scouts of the American Army in Mexico have penetrated the Santa Clara cañon in search of Villa's marauding band and have not found it there. This was the substance of a message received today by General Funston from General Pershing, who said he believed Villa was in the vicinity of San Andres, about thirty-five miles west of Chihuahua City.

It is believed here that the American scouts must have been supported by at least a small force, as the cañon is more than fifty miles south of the southernmost American lines. This is the first indication in many weeks that General Pershing's men have been operating at any distance from their base.

PARATYPHOID CASES CHECKED.

No New Sufferers from Fever in the New York Division.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 11.—With no new cases of paratyphoid fever appearing among the soldiers under observation in the base hospital of the Brownsville district here or that at Fort Sam Houston, and with no cases of undetermined fever reported by any regiment in the New York Division, Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon, and the officers of the regular Army Medical Corps believe the disease is stamped out. In the two weeks since the first case was reported from the Fourteenth Regiment fewer than ninety petients have been found among more than 200 undetermined cases. The source of the fever has not been discovered.

The Seventy-first Regiment's camp will be completely evacuated by the supply company today, so that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now marching in from Monte Christo, will have a clean camping ground when it arrives here tomorrow.

WED UNDER FLORAL CANOPY

Miss Helen J. Levy the Bride of Bert B. Kopperl at the St. Regis.

Miss Helen Jackson Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Levy of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Bert B. Kopperl of this city were married yesterday at noon, at the Hotel St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nathan Stern in the Louis XVI. Room, under a canopy of white asters and pink roses.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old point lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. S. Katzenstein acted as matron of honor, and Howard Steiner was best man.

After the ceremony a breakfast was served in the marble banquet room for fifty-five guests.

The couple left later for the South on their honeymoon, and will reside in this city on their return.

KEPT WEDDING A SECRET.

Miss Mae A. Townsend and R. M. Douglas Married on Last June 12.

Miss Mae A. Townsend of 440 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, and Reginald M. Douglas, formerly of Montclair, N. J., were married on June 12, in Hoboken, N. J., but their friends did not find it out until yesterday. The couple even kept their marriage secret from their relatives until last Thursday.

Miss Douglas is the daughter of Rudolph Townsend, a well-known business man of Brooklyn, and a niece of Jeremiah F. J. Murphy, a stock broker, and member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mr. Douglas is the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Douglas of Montclair, and belongs to the Sigma Delta Psi Fraternity.

MISS WINONE JACKSON WEDS.

Married to Monroe Elsner by the Rev. Dr. Wise at Sherry's.

The marriage of Miss Winone Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Jackson of 523 West 111th Street, and Monroe Eisner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Eisner of Red Bank, N. J., took place last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white net over silver cloth, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Louise Bass, who was gowned in orchid-colored chiffon and carried a leghorn hat filled with Ophelia roses and larkspur. Harry Jackson gave his sister in marriage. Lester Elsner acted as best man for his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsner will make a tour through the Berkshires and Canada, and will reside in Red Bank, N. J. Mr. Elsner is a graduate of Harvard, and also of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 9, averaged as follows: Domestic rest, 12½ cents per pound.—Adv.

GEN. JAMES DIES; EX-POSTAL HEAD

Member of Garfield's Cabinet and Former Postmaster of New York Expires at 85.

CHAIRMAN OF LINCOLN BANK

His Economy in Management of Nation's Postal Service Led to a Reduction in Letter Postage.

General Thomas Lemuel James, who was Postmaster of New York City for eight years, and later Postmaster General of the United States, died early yesterday morning at his home at 784 Park Avenue. General James suffered several strokes of apoplexy recently and had been in a weakened condition for the last few weeks.

At the time of his death General James had been retired from business for several years, his last active position being that of President of the Lincoln National Bank and of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

General James was born in Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831. He studied at the public schools and took a course in Utica Academy. Then he learned the printer's trade in the office of The Utica Liberty Press, and in 1851, together with Francis B. Fisher, he bought The Madison County Journal, a Whig newspaper published in Hamilton, N. Y. In 1856 The Journal was united with The Democratic-Reflector, another Whig organ, and the two papers were published under the title of The Democratic-Republican.

During his ten years' career as an editor he served as Collector of the Canal Tolls at Hamilton.

Enters the Customs Service.

In 1861, General James entered the customs service of New York City as Inspector. In 1870 he became Deputy Collector and was appointed by the Collector, General Arthur, Chairman of the Civil Service Board of the Collector's and Surveyor's offices.

President Grant appointed General James Postmaster of this city in 1873, and four years later President Hayes reappointed him for another term. It was while in this office that the General began to be recognized throughout the nation as a splendid executive. Under him the postal service in the city and indeed in the whole State showed a decided improvement. Foreign mail service was expedited; new measures were put into effect better to facilitate the handling of local mail. European countries recognized the efficiency of the system inaugurated by General James and they send experts to this country to study the details of the New York office.

When David M. Key resigned his position of Postmaster General in President Hayes's Cabinet the President tendered the office to General James, but the latter, then deep in the problems of straightening out the service in the city and securing appointments for merit above everything, refused. The same year he declined the Republican nomination of Mayor of the city.

President Garfield, after his election in 1881, appointed General James Postmaster General, an office which the General held only ten months, resigning after the death of Garfield, and the accession of Arthur caused the reorganization of the Cabinet.

While Postmaster General, General James made several lasting reforms in the nation's Postal Service. By his policy of retrenchment he brought a saving of more than $2,000,000 each year to the department. In his report to Congress for the year the General showed also that by his policy of retrenchment a reduction of letter postage from 3 cents to 2 cents would be possible. The reduction came soon after.

On retiring from the Cabinet, General James became President of the Lincoln National Bank and Safe Deposit Company. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of that institution when he died.

Married Four Times.

General James was married four times, his last wife being Mrs. Florence Gaffney of Utica, N. Y., who survives him. His first wife was Miss Emily Ida Freeburn of Hamilton, N. Y., a niece of Thurlow Weed. After her death he married her sister, the widow of Dr. E. R. Borden of Aiken, S. C. His third wife was an English woman, Miss Edith Colburne, daughter of the proprietor of the Red Horse Hotel at Stratford-on-Avon.

By his first wife General James had three children—Colonel Charles Francis James, Mrs. Ella J. Pierson, the widow herself of a former New York Postmaster, and Miss Harriet Weed James.

General James was a member of the Union League Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the St. David Society. He had an honorary degree of M. A. from Hamilton College and one of LL. D. from Madison University, St. John's College, and the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which General James was a Vestryman, tomorrow morning. Interment will be held in the family plot in Brookside Cemetery, in Englewood, N. J.

The following will be honorary pallbearers: Postmaster Edward W. Morgan, Major Frank E. Webb, Nicholas Murray Butler, John R. Hegeman, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Charles R. Miller, General Howard Carroll, Dr. E. J. Edwards, Charles Elliot Warren, Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, David Gerber, Delos Bliss, Dr. Louis Fisher, and Louis Ottman.

Miss Cramp to Wed Reuben J. Ross.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Cramp of 65 East Seventy-seventh Street, daughter of the late Edwin S. Cramp and Mrs. Cramp of this city, to Reuben J. Ross. Miss Cramp is the granddaughter of the late Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Mrs. Theodore R. Pell of New York. Mr. Ross is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Ross of this city. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '13, and is with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunard liner Orduna from Liverpool were:

Mrs. J. Ashworth, Miss M. Ashworth, Alfred Bell, Miss G. Bigler, W. C. Bodman, E. S. Bright, G. A. Carr, A. W. Clarke, R. E. Crepler, J. W. Crowther, Miss Dorothy Culver, E. F. Darling, Jr., S. Davison, R. C. Dennis, R. H. Dennis, Miss M. De Witt Forward, Miss Mona Hungerford, J. Albert Huntly, J. R. Jarvis, G. M. Loh, British Vice Consul at Baltimore; Mrs. Loh, Miss E. G. Loh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackenzie, Mrs. W. M. Massey, E. E. Maxwell, C. Nixon, M. A. Ockenden, R. N. Pearce, H. A. Pyne, H. Roberts, Miss Winifred M. Shrewsbury, Miss J. Smart, W. F. Smith, Harry Smart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Thompson, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Douglas Walker, Miss G. Walker, S. F. Washington, R. C. Mrs. Washington, Miss M. Williams, Wilson, W. H. W. Hope, Alfred Mees, and H. Kershaw.

Tourists from West Indies.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Calamares from the West Indies and South American ports were:

Manuel Alvarez, Dr. J. Ruiz Arisa, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Miss Olive Barton, Joseph Bruges, William J. Breen, John Bryan, Charles de Conde, H. Caldwell, Caldwell Donaldson, J. L. Duque, Miss Celia Duque, F. G. Feil, Victor Flores, Miss Micheleen Gardner, Lillian George, Antonio Gonzalez, Harry Horton, James Hamilton, Miss Ethel Locke, Fragoso Love, John Norman, Miss Clara Power, Miss Alice Power, and Benjamin Townsend.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

HONOR BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

The Pan-American Society Luncheon Hosts to Dr. Muller.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, was guest of honor at a lunch given in India House yesterday by the Pan-American Society of the United States. Dr. Muller was entertained by the society at a dinner on his visit three years ago, and both he and John Bassett Moore, President of the society, recalled this event in their speeches, the only two that were made. Both referred to the friendly relations of this country and Brazil.

Among those present were:

Ambassador Domicio da Gama of Brazil, Ambassador Romulo S. Naon of Argentina, Consul General Martina Pinheiro of Brazil, Consul General Carlos Castro-Ruiz of Chile, W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; James Speyer, John Hays Hammond, Otto H. Kahn, Willard D. Straight, James Brown, Thatcher, M. Brown, Percival Farquhar, George F. Kunz, William Fellowes Morgan, Samuel McRoberts, Hayden B. Harris, Eugene P. Thomas, William S. Kies, Herbert L. Griggs, William D. Peck, Consul General Enrique Gallardo of Ecuador, Severo Mallet-Prevost, C. Y. Drew, William H. Page and Ward E. Pearson.

FOR BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

Mrs. Sanger Will Renew Her Campaign on the East Side.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who was recently arrested in Portland, Ore., for disseminating information regarding birth control, and whose husband, William Sanger, an artist, served a thirty-day term on Blackwell's Island last year after Anthony Comstock's agents had had him arrested for giving away one of his wife's books, is back in town and already making plans for the renewal of birth control agitation in this city.

As a first step Mrs. Sanger plans to open within two weeks a "birth control clinic" in a private house in the congested section of the lower east side, despite the fact that New York law forbids the dissemination of knowledge on the subject. She purposes to start the thing "as quietly as possible," she said yesterday, and to accumulate statistics while running it to help convince the lawmakers that the law prohibiting the dissemination of this information should be repealed. Mrs. Sanger said she had started negotiations yesterday morning for a suitable suite of rooms for her clinic, but she wanted to withhold the address for the present.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. NINA HEDGES BRIGGS FOWLER, wife of Joel Fowler and a daughter of the late Captain Jeremiah Briggs, died on Sunday at her home in Briggs Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mrs. Fowler was born in the house in which she died.

Mrs. KATHERINE NUGENT, widow of Francis Nugent and for the last fifty years a resident of Patchogue, L. I., died on Sunday in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Nugent fell about a week ago and broke her leg, and this hastened her death. She is survived by three daughters and three sons.

JOHN JOSEPH JOHNSON, for many years employed by the Powers Accounting Machine Company and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on last Saturday at his home, 597 East Third Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He left a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

LEONHARD MICHEL, Jr., Treasurer of the Michel Brewing Company in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 25 First Place, Brooklyn, aged 40 years. Mr. Michel was a native of Virginia and belonged to Albion Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Thumm Michel, three daughters, and his father, who is head of the brewing firm.

Miss LOUISA BRISTOW, a sister of the late Henry Bristow, a former Congressman and for two years Public Administrator of Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at her home, 1,477 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. Miss Bristow was born in St. Michaels, Azore Islands, and her family were among those who established the All Saints' Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH FRANCES GEIN, a member of an old Brooklyn family and wife of George Gein, died on last Saturday at her home, 1,057 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough seventy-four years ago and was a daughter of the late Philo F. Foote, a feed and grain merchant of old Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left two sons and two daughters.

JOHN H. WEBER, a member of the firm of Weber & Bloodgood, blank book manufacturers at 80 Fulton Street, Manhattan, is dead at his home, 7 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

JAMES GOUTY LYNAS, a proofreader on The New York Sun and a member of Typographical Union No. 6 for fifty years, died at his home, 100 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Lynas was 70 years old and a member of Senate Lodge, Knights of Honor. He left a widow, five daughters, and a son.

Mrs. M. AUGUSTA OHLY, widow of William Ohly, a commission merchant, and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died on Sunday at the home of her son, Dr. John H. Ohly, 22 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fourth year. Mrs. Ohly was for many years an active member in the women's societies of the Schermerhorn Street German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mrs. ANNA BERRY, wife of Charles Berry of Greenwich, Conn., died on Saturday in the Knickerbocker Hotel in her forty-sixth year.

JAMES C. QUINN, a policeman, attached to the Fourteenth Precinct, died at his home, 272 West Eleventh Street.

Mrs. ANNA SHARPS, a lifelong resident of Summit, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there in her sixty-fourth year.

JAMES L. WINTERS, a farmer near Hackettstown, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

Mrs. CAROLINE C. FOSTER, one of the oldest residents of Roseland, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there in her seventy-eighth year.

WILLIAM CLOVER, Supervisor of the municipal playground in Irvington, N. J., died on Sunday at Port Murray, N. J.

JOHN F. KOHN, a former President of the Queens County Mortgage Company of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his Summer home in New Canaan, Conn. In his forty-seventh year. He was a President of John Feeney, Inc., wholesale fish dealers, of Fulton Market.

SISTER DE SALES, formerly of Paterson, N. J., and for thirty-five years a Sister of Charity and attached to St. Joseph's Infirmary in Hot Springs, Ark., died there on Saturday.

Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of J. J. Brown, for many years proprietor of Brown's Hotel at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., died there on Saturday.

CHARLES E. LYNCH of Stockbridge, Mass., died on Saturday in the house where he was born and lived all his life, in his eighty-fifth year.

FREDERICK C. GOPPOLDT, head of the Printing Press Company of this city, died on Sunday at his home in Woodcliff-on-the-Hudson, in his fifty-fifth year.

Miss ETHEL JOHNSON, daughter of Mrs. E. Johnson of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at her home, in her twentieth year.

Rear Admiral GEORGE E. HENDEE, U. S. N., retired, died Sunday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year. He retired in 1902 when Pay Director, after forty years in the Paymaster's division of the Navy Department.

Dr. ELISHA DYER LEFFINGWELL, founder of the sanitariums at Watkins and Dansville, N. Y., died yesterday in Oswego, N. Y., aged 67 years.

FELIX HANAU, Manager and Treasurer of Snedecor & Co. of Fifth Avenue, died on Sunday at his home, 110 Avenue D, in his twenty-fifth year.

Dr. LEO DINKELSPIEL, a veteran of the war of 1884 between Serbia and Bulgaria and for a number of years a physician here, died last night at his home, 6 Thomas Place, in New Rochelle. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and did post-graduate work in Europe for four years. He was a memoer of the New York County Medical Society.

FRANK BALDWIN, a dealer in ship supplies for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 150 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was also the agent of the Boston, Lockport Block Company, with his offices at 43 South Street. Mr. Baldwin was 70 years old, and for thirty years was a member of the Long Island Country Club.

MYRON CAMPBELL, aged 67, Cashier of South Bend National Bank for more than a quarter of a century, died in South Bend, Ind., yesterday. Mr. Campbell is survived by a son, Commander Edward Campbell, U. S. N., who is in charge of the fleet at the Panama Canal.

ALEXANDER T. WATT, JR., son of Alexander T. Watt of 21 Summer Street, Orange, N. J., was killed at the front in France, where he was fighting with a Scottish regiment. He had been on the firing line since 1914.

STOPS TAX ON TRAVELERS.

The Treasury Department Declares Further Payment Unnecessary.

Steamships agents in Atlantic ports have been notified by the Treasury Department at Washington not to affix any more revenue stamps on passengers' tickets. This order went into effect last Friday and will be a boon to persons of small means who wish to take their families to Europe in the second or third class.

The war tax, as it was called, came into force on Dec. 1, 1914. Under it every steamship passenger bound for a foreign country had to pay $1 on tickets costing more than $10 and under $30, $3 on tickets costing between $30 and $60, and $5 on all tickets costing more than $60. The steerage rate is more than $30 on transatlantic lines, so the working classes going to see their families in Europe had to pay $3 a head, while men of wealth were taxed only $5.

The total war tax collected from eastbound Atlantic passengers in 1915 was $720,757, and since Dec. 1, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1916, the amount is estimated at $1,321,387. In addition to the above, another $200,000 was added from the tax on tickets to West Indian and other points outside Europe. No reason was assigned by the department for taking off the war tax, which followed shortly after a cable dispatch from London that the British Government was considering taxing Americans entering the United Kingdom on a scale similar to the tax in force here.

This does not interfere with the Government head tax of $4 on each alien entering the United States, which continues in force and brings a big revenue to the Department of Labor. The Canadian revenue tax, which is arranged on a similar scale to the one that was taken off last Friday, is still in force, and any persons booking in Canada will have to pay that amount, even if they sail from New York or Boston.

ACCEPT DILLON'S MILK PLAN

Many Small Dealers Make Applications for Direct Sales.

Commissioner John J. Dillon's plan to sell milk direct to the small dealers through the State Department of Foods and Markets at the advance of a cent a quart, determined upon by the State Dairymen's League, has resulted already in many applications for direct sales, the Commissioner said yesterday. The failure of the big city companies to take the milk at the price fixed by the league in those districts in which they have pasteurizing plants, caused Commissioner Dillon to warn them that he would sell to the small dealers unless the big dealers agreed by yesterday to pay the advanced price.

The small dealers were already paying an advance of a cent a quart, which the large distributing companies charged them. Now they may buy direct through the Department of Foods and Markets, which the Dairymen's League has authorized to act as its agent in selling milk to distributors. In other words, they may get the milk at the former price and at the same time meet the advance decided upon by the dairymen.

Commissioner Dillon said yesterday that there was no doubt that he could get all the milk that came here distributed through the small dealers.

H. H. HOGINS LEFT $1,000,000

Many Bequests to Charity in Guard Officer's Will.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 11.—The will of Captain Henry H. Hogins, a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment and a member of the brokerage firm of Hogins & Lee of 26 Beaver Street, Manhattan, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court here today. It disposes of an estate believed to be worth nearly $1,000,000.

Captain Hogins leaves $500 to each of the following organizations: Officers' Association, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Aged Couples, Graham Home for Old Ladies in Brooklyn, and Veterans' Association, Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y. These organizations will receive $1,000 each: Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society for use in its Summer work at its Seaside Home.

The widow, Mrs. Marian Hogins, receives furniture in her room at the Hogins home in Roslyn, L. I., not to exceed $1,000 in value, and 27 per cent. of the residuary estate as a life trust. The principal upon her death is to go to the children. The rest of the residuary estate goes in trust to a son, Henry Hogins, Jr., whose share is 27 per cent., and who in addition gets all jewelry, household furniture, ornaments, and other articles of a personal character that belonged to his father; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edith Hopkins, whose share of the residuary estate is 27 per cent., and the testator's grandchildren, who will divide equally the income from 19 per cent. of the residuary property.

LETTERS FOR HILL ESTATE.

Bond Filed by Son Indicates $100,000 Personal Property in New York.

Louis W. Hill, son of the late James J. Hill, applied in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for ancillary letters of administration on the estate of his father, who left no will. Mr. Hill died on May 29 at his home in St. Paul. Letters of administration on Mr. Hill's estate outside of New York were granted to his son in St. Paul on July 3. In the New York administration proceedings the son filed a bond of $200,000.

Under the law no bond is required for realty and in the case of personalty it is twice the value of the property. This would indicate that the value of personal property in New York was $100,000.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

COHEN.—Sept. 10, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen, a son.

Married

DE CHADENEDES—LANE.—On Friday, Sept. 8 1916, at Squam Lake, N. H., by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw, Jean Barthelemy de Chadenedes to Agnes Ruth Lane, daughter of the late William H. Lane.

FELDMAN—WEINSTOCK.—Bessie Weinstock to Joseph Feldman, Sept. 10 1916, Brooklyn, N. Y.

L'HEUREUX—REEVE.—Sept. 9, 1916, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Evelyn Reeve to Walter Camp L'Heureux.

LONDON—LONDON.—Albert London of London, England, to Rose Edith London, by the Rev. Ephraim Frisch, at Delmonico's.

Died.

ANGUS.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, Mary Ann, aged 82 years, daughter of John and Agnes Rae, nee Thomson. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her niece Agnes Angus, No. 142 Hart St., Tuesday, 2 P. M. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

DUTTON'S
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Died.

BALDWIN.—Frank, on Sept. 11, 1916, in his 70th year, beloved husband of Ida M. Baldwin, and father of Elizabeth L. and F. Lester Baldwin. Funeral service at his late residence, 156 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BEEKMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 11, 1916, John Vandeveer Beekman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BONNER.—B., husband of Carrie Bonner, Sept. 11. Funeral Sept. 12 at 12:30 P. M., from his late residence, 138 West 116th.

BOUTON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 11 1916, Elizabeth Addy, beloved wife of Edward H. Bouton, at her late residence, 423 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Funeral services at Mordaro's Mortuary Chapel, 206 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 8 P. M.

COPP.—In Boston, Sept. 7, Laura W. Copp, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Joseph A. Copp and sister of Mrs. F. W. Edgar of Easton, Penn.

CLAYTON.—On Sept. 10, 1916, Ellen, beloved wife of Jeremiah Clayton, mother of Mrs. Mary R. Hennessy, Eugene F. Clayton. Funeral from her late residence, 619 Crescent St., Astoria, L. I., Tuesday at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

ERRION.—John Henry, Sept. 10. Funeral services at St. Luke's (Hospital) Chapel, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St., Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.

FOWLER.—Sunday, Sept. 10, Nina Hedges Briggs, wife of Joel Fowler. Funeral service at the Church of the Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill, on Tuesday afternoon Sept. 12, at 4:30. Interment at Guilford, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

FURLONG.—On Sept. 10, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Frank, beloved son of Margaret and the late John Furlong. Funeral from his late residence, 16 East 126th St., Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to All Saints Church, 129th St. and Madison Av. Automobile cortege.

HANAU.—Felix, beloved son of Meier Hanau, suddenly, Sept. 10. Funeral from his late residence 116 Avenue D, New York, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Dr. Daniel Hennessy, Bangor, Me., Sept. 10; father of Mrs. Walter G. Hooke of Yonkers, Wilfrid A. Hennessy and Kathleen, formerly of New York, and Mrs. J. Arthur Murphy of Cragmere Park.

HOOPER.—At her late residence, 535 Palisade Av., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1916, Charlotte L., beloved wife and mother of William J., and Rev. E. P. Hooper. Relatives and friends, also members of Floral Chapter No. 28, O. E. S., respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M., at the Church of Ascension, New York Av. and South St. Kindly omit flowers.

JAMES.—The St. David's Society announces with regret the death of its ex-President, Thomas L. James. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

R. LLEWELYN REES, President.
GEO. MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

KAUFMAN.—George L., aged 49, at his residence, 229 West 101st St., beloved husband of Jean Rosenheim and father of Ruth. Funeral services at his late residence Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 10:30 A. M. Funeral private. Cleveland and St. Louis papers please copy.

KELLER.—At her residence, 2,458 Lorillard Place, Bronx, Katherine Keller, aged 71. Funeral services Tuesday, 1 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly, on Sept. 11, 1916, Evelyn Brink, widow of the late S. Dana Kimball, aged 39 years. Funeral services at 9226 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 1:30 P. M.

LLOYD.—On Sept. 10, Emma M. Lloyd, widow of Robert Lloyd. Services at Cattell & Williams Funeral Parlors, 62 West 102d St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

LOVETT.—Suddenly, at New York Hospital, Rebekah Bartlett Mills, beloved wife of A. Sidney Lovett, Jr. Funeral services Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 1:30 P. M., at 6 Prescott St., Brookline, Mass. Interment West Parish Cemetery, Andover, Mass.

NOAKES.—Suddenly, at Shelter Island Heights, Sept. 10, Margaret A. Noakes, widow of George Noakes. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., near Broadway, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M.

OHLY.—After a brief illness, on Sunday, Sept. 10, 1916, M. Aug

GOVERNMENT AFTER FOOD COMBINATIONS

Department of Justice Agents Watching Efforts to Raise Price of Bread and Milk.

OPPOSES FIVE-CENT LOAF

Head of Bakers' Association Thinks Consumers Would Benefit by Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Beyond sending agents to investigate possible combinations of dealers to raise the prices of milk and bread, the Department of Justice made it known today that it had taken no action in regard to charges that combinations have been made in various parts of the country. Officials entertain the private opinion that there is justification for the rise in the price of milk, but they express doubt that the rise would be justified in the case of bread, despite reports from Chicago, Memphis, Birmingham, and other cities that the price has been raised.

It is held at the department, however, that even if the advance of one or both is justified, it will be a violation of the antitrust laws for dealers to combine for the purpose of advancing prices. Any individual dealer is permitted to raise prices, but if he should combine with others for that purpose, no matter what the justification, he and his associates would be amenable to prosecution under the Federal statutes, provided the product affected goes into interstate commerce.

A committee representing milk producers in this vicinity today asked Carl S. Vrooman, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, to investigate the whole situation in regard to milk supply for Washington and other large cities, with the purpose of ascertaining a reasonable basis for adjusting prices in Summer and Winter. The committee informed the Acting Secretary that while the city dealers charged the consumer the same price uniformly the year around, there was a custom of making a Summer contract for seven months and a Winter contract for the remaining five months. The usual price of the Summer contract was 10 cents a gallon and for the Winter 12 cents. Thus the producer had no benefit of any variation of price, based on cost, the Winter feeding cost being much higher than the Summer cost.

Farmers Themselves Are Blamed.

Complaint also was made of transportation charges. The practice of the roads coming into Washington is not uniform, but a majority charge 2½ cents a gallon, or 20 cents for a ten-gallon can, no matter what the length of the haul may be up to fifty miles. When milk is 10 cents a gallon the producer, it was said, paid 10 per cent. to the railroad company for taking his product into the city. The claim was also made that the farmer has to stand the cost and upkeep of containers and himself load the milk on the car, while the dealer takes it off.

The producers say that the whole subject of transportation of milk should be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission and regulated. Mr. Vrooman assured the producers that the Department of Agriculture would make a country-wide investigation of the milk industry, and designated W. J. Spillman, Chief of the Farm Management Division, and H. E. Erwin, Chief of the Dairy Division, to conduct such an inquiry and report on existing conditions.

The ice cream manufacturers have sent representatives to the conference of milk and cream producers. They assert that under the present tendency to high cost of production, in wages and other items, it would be a severe test of present cost prices if there should be an advance in the price of milk and cream.

Experts of the Department of Agriculture say that there is a phase of the milk question that requires to be taken into consideration, that is the seasons of the year. The reason of navigation a railroad would be necessary for the extensive development of the ore-bearing district of Bathurst.

Bathurst Inlet Mapped.

"During the last two seasons the mainland coast was mapped on a scale of ten miles to the inch from the foot of Darnley Bay to a point in Bathurst Inlet about eighty miles from the foot. Nearly 200 islands in Bathurst Inlet were placed on the map and the courses of half a dozen rivers were traced for greater or less distance. The charts of the early explorers proved to be fairly right in all the main features, although naturally they were faulty in detail and in many cases considerably out in their longitudes. The difficulties of doing good work in the Arctic with a reasonable expenditure of time are considerable. The season during which the boat work can be done is short and is apt to be broken up by long and distressing waits on account of storm or other weather.

"During the Fall and the coldest months of the Winter we found it useless to undertake mapping, owing to the poor lighting, the frequently impossible ice conditions and the accurate but intense cold, too, makes sketching and the taking of notes excessively difficult. In the eastern end of Coronation Gulf there is a large amount of local attraction to deal with, owing to the high iron content of the rocks, and throughout the region the magnetic force is excessive, so that sensitive compasses must be used.

"We found the local Eskimo useful as hunters, and occasionally as guides. In many cases we traveled with an Eskimo family, the women hunting for deer food and for the fresh meat we needed, and the wife looking after our footgear and skin clothes, which are constantly in need of repair. In this way we were left pretty free for our own work. Mr. Jenness, the ethnologist, a New Zealander by birth, spent a rather strenuous time gathering information at first hand. The first year was spent with the Alaskan Eskimo from Point Barrow to Barter Island, and the last two years with the copper Eskimo, who concentrate in large numbers in Winter in the region to the north of Victoria Island, and in Summer they spread to the mainland and the neighboring islands for the fishing and caribou hunting."

LANSING CONSIDERS TRADE REPRISALS

American Government Opposes British View on Using Information Obtained from Mails.

AWAITS REPLY TO NOTES

London's Blacklist is Injuring Our Trade in Ecuador, Says United States Consul There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The retaliatory provisions of the new General Revenue bill, which became law last week, and under authority of which President Wilson may, in his discretion, retaliate against any European belligerent nation for discrimination against American products, are now being very carefully studied by Secretary of State Lansing, with a view to determining their application. This was officially admitted in State Department circles today.

Secretary Lansing also has on his desk a transcript of the recent discussion in the British Parliament, during which David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, made the statement that Great Britain felt at liberty to put information gained from its censorship of the mails to any "public and national use." This transcript was received by mail from London and since the entire debate is now in possession of the State Department it will not be necessary for Secretary Lansing to make any inquiry to establish the authenticity of the statements attributed to the British War Secretary.

In the diplomatic consideration of the situation between the two nations growing out of the British Government's attitude toward mail censorship, it is considered likely that the State Department will seek to ascertain whether the British Government shares and indorses the views expressed by the British War Secretary, and if so, to challenge the contention that information obtained by a belligerent through censorship of the mails of a neutral can be used for any other than a belligerent purpose. The contention of American officials is that the only justification for any interference by a belligerent with neutral mails during a war is to prevent unneutral information from being carried in the mails, and that this information, when obtained, can only be used for a belligerent purpose. In other words, that a belligerent censorship cannot be used as a cloak for obtaining trade information and using it to the detriment of the commerce of neutral countries except for military purposes.

It is not likely the State Department is making a careful canvass of the situation if is not believed that any action will be taken until after the responses have been made by the British Government to the recent notes of the United States. Ambassador Page has been in conference with Secretary Lansing on the censorship of mails and the blacklist, and information reached the State Department today that the reply of the British Government in the last American note dealing with British interference with American mails would reach Washington some time next week.

Blacklist Hurts Trade in Ecuador.

The British blacklist is being enforced to the limit in Ecuador to the detriment of American trade in that country, according to Frederic W. Goding, United States Consul General at Guayaquil, who was in New York yesterday. He said it was the belief of American merchants engaged in business in Ecuador and of shippers in that country that Great Britain was using the blacklist for the specific purpose of seizing American trade, which had been growing rapidly since the hostilities in Europe shut off imports and curtailed shipments of raw products from Ecuador.

Colorado Gets First Snow of Season.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—Colorado's first snow of the season fell at Leadville today. The precipitation began last night and amounts to nearly one inch.

STEAMER AFIRE AT PIER.

United Fruiter Zacapa Damaged $1,000 by Blaze from Galley.

Fire originating in the galley of the United Fruit steamship Zacapa, moored at Pier 10, East River, foot of Fulton Street, burned through the deck overhead and lit up the rigging of the mainmast and the white-painted deck houses. A clerk who was checking cargo at the after hatch turned in an alarm, which was responded to by the fireboat New Yorker and four land companies.

Several loaded lighters, which were made fast alongside the Zacapa, were cast adrift and towed into the river before the New Yorker could get near enough to play her hoses on the flames. After an hour the blaze was got under control. It was confined to the upper deck and the damage was estimated at $1,000. The cause of the fire was not discovered.

The Zacapa was due to sail at noon tomorrow for Kingston and Colon. It was not decided last night whether the departure would be delayed on account of the fire.

WON'T MEET WITH NEGROES

Descendant of General Lee Upsets Rally of Women's Hughes Alliance.

To be both a Southerner and a delegate to the opening rally of the Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance in the college room of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon proved to be too much for Mrs. Leon M. Polachek. When she entered the hall to assist in the welcome to 2,000 women who have joined the alliance she observed three negro women, representing an organization of 200 members.

She promptly left the room, and in the hall told whoever cared to listen that her mother was Julia Lee, a great-granddaughter of Robert E. Lee, so she couldn't possibly stay with negro delegates. Some one persuaded her to try it for a minute, anyhow, and she went back in the meeting room, but presently she hurried out again, exclaiming:

"No, I can't stand it. I'm not going to sit with negroes. It's all right for them to do political work, and they can have their own organization and meet in their own clubrooms, but I'm not going to sit with them."

"The Lord made the black man and he made the white man," remarked Mrs. E. S. Merry. "The war is over and settled now. I'm from Maine and I'm proud of it. I'm a fine strong girl and I don't mind negro delegates."

Mrs. Polachek insisted, however, that she did until Miss Anne Carpenter, who presided at the meeting, hurried into the hall. Exclamations of this must be reported, but it is safe to say that Mrs. Polachek now knows that a woman is a woman.

Mrs. Polachek, who is a member of the executive committee of the Women's Hughes Alliance, said that she had been assured that the negro women would not be present. She will preside over Congress. "There may be negro women in the State, and I will gladly meet them in their homes, but I will not meet them in Congress. There may be precedents, but I will need a strong man in the chair to make me do it."

Mrs. Polachek and others were early in politics when Philip J. Mecock told them in political style:

"We are for Charles E. Hughes first, last, and all the time. Possibly Wilson will get more things, but we will agree with any more things you will agree with, only we stand pat on Hughes. As against the candidate who never met an issue, sir, for the one who never dodged one."

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Examinations will be conducted up to Oct. 1st for a number of vacancies as of special interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers and business men.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Further Headway and Encounter Much Profit-Taking—Railroads' Position.

Wall Street had become so accustomed to activity and advancing prices in the industrials that it took yesterday's strength and large dealings in this department of the market much as a matter of course. That might suggest an attitude of overconfidence on the part of traders and the public—both are in the market now—but the Street also took for granted the profit-taking sales which carried most stocks below the best prices of the day, though it left a majority of the active industrials showing net gains. That indicates that confidence is tempered with conservatism, which is of good augury for the soundness of the security position as a whole.

The railroads did not fare so well. That also was in keeping with common expectation, for the rails are regarded as under the cloud of a heavy increase in expenses imposed by law without compensatory adjustment of income. That lessens the keeness of buyers who, for the most part, have been exacting concessions from the sellers—a process which has been finding reflection in the lagging of the railroads, compared with the industrials, which are laboring under no such drawback, but which, on the contrary, are profiting by the biggest earnings in the country's history. It is true that the industrials have also to pay more for labor, but in their case labor is increasing its compensation as a result of the working of ordinary business laws to which business can easily enough adjust itself, whereas in the case of the railroads their expenses are being increased by law which does not, at the same time, undertake to increase revenue. Yet actually the revenues of the railroads are increasing, and, did railroad men feel justified in counting on a continuance of present scale earnings, they would worry more over the manner of imposing the eight-hour day than over the eight-hour day itself.

August, according to the expectation of some of the best-informed of railroad accounting officers, will set still another record in a period which has seen the establishment of many. The lack of ocean shipping facilities and the idleness of the Panama Canal are among the factors which contributed importantly to the recent earnings of the railroads, and traffic which has come to the transcontinental lines on that account cannot be regarded as lasting. But earnings due to temporary conditions are earnings none the less, and they help to reinforce the finances of the railroads against the inroads which later may be made as a result of the legislation enacted by Congress under the brotherhoods' threat of a country-wide strike.

If Wall Street was worrying more over the outcome of the national election it would have been more interested than it actually was in the Maine election; but it remains to be determined how much the Street will be influenced by the result of the polling in that State.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	4	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent. over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	3	3	3

Time.

60 days	3½@3¾	5 months	3¾
90 days	3½	6 months	3¾
4 months	3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2¼@2½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	—.00¾
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.86¼	5.87	5.86¼	+.01¼
Cables	5.86	5.86¼	5.86	+.01¼
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	68.03⅜	68.03⅜	—.31¼
Cables	68.18¾	68.00	68.00	—.31¼
Rubles—				
Demand	32.50	32.25	32.25	..
Cables	32.75	32.00	32.00	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¼	4.76¾
5.1826	Paris	5.86¼	5.86
95.26	Berlin	68.03⅜	68.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.81¼	5.81
19.300	Greece	19.45	19.50
26.80	Italy	5.41¼	5.41
20.20	Austria	11.05	12.00
51.45	Russia	32.25	32.00
26.78	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
	Christiania	27.00	27.70
	Stockholm	26.20	26.87½
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
	Hongkong	52.00	52.15
	Shanghai	74.50	75.50
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.03½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.03½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.03½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.03½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
85.40	Rio	84.87	84.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $202,053,117; balance, $10,823,730; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $977,874.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal $0.025 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, off ⅛d; in New York, 68c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52½@53½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,172,865
Same day last year	348,671
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	118,085,363
Same period last year	101,499,334
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13⅝	14	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	..
7⅛	7⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	..
24	24⅞	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
78½	79⅜	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅛
79	80	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	79½	80½	79½	80½	+ ⅝
..	..	400	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	..
91⅝	92	5,400	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅝	92	90	92	+1
94	94⅜	8,900	Am. Can	94⅜	94⅝	93⅝	94	..
114	115	100	Am. Can pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
62⅜	63⅜	3,500	Am. Car & Fdy x d.	63	63½	62⅛	63	..
150	151	500	Am. Coal Products	151	151⅛	151	151	— ⅛
52	54⅜	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	..
11⅛	11½	3,500	Am. H. & Leather	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
58⅛	58⅝	5,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	57	59⅛	57	58⅝	+2⅝
29½	30	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	30¼	30¼	29½	30	..
23¼	23⅜	4,800	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23½	22⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
50⅜	51⅛	1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	51	51½	51	51	+1
78½	78⅝	7,900	Am. Locomotive	78¼	79	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
105	106⅜	500	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
39	40	200	Am. Malt pf.	39¾	39	39	39	— ⅝
104⅝	105	21,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103¾	106	104⅛	105	+ ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	—1
57¼	58	1,700	Am. Steel Fdries.	57	57¾	57	57¾	+1⅛
100	100¼	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	..
132⅜	133⅛	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133⅛	133⅝	132⅝	133⅛	..
221	222	700	Am. Tobacco	222⅜	224	221	221	— ⅜
100	111	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	— ⅜
49	49¼	6,700	Am. Woolen	47	49¼	46⅝	49¼	+2⅝
98	98⅜	300	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	+ ⅛
33½	34	9,200	Am. Writing P pf.	34⅜	36	33½	33½	— ⅝
40	40⅜	5,000	Am. Zinc L. & S.	40⅜	41	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	2,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	79	79¼	78	78⅞	+ ⅛
88⅞	88⅝	45,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	88⅞	89⅝	88	88⅝	+ ⅛
103⅞	103⅝	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¼	103½	102⅞	103½	— ⅛
98⅞	99	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	..
83½	84	9,000	Atlantic, G. & W. I.	82⅜	85	81¼	84	+2½
66	66¾	900	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	66¼	67	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
53	53½	12,800	Baldwin Loco.	51¾	54⅛	52¾	53	..
106¼	106⅝	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅜
86	86¼	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅛	86¼	85½	86¼	— ⅛
72	73	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	73	73	73	73	..
1⅞	2	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
497	502	1,310	Bethlehem Steel	492	503	491	500	+10
66	67½	200	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
98	100	100	Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99	99	..
78	78⅝	100	Burns Brothers	78	78	78	78	—1
70¼	70¼	4,900	Butte & Superior	70¼	70⅝	69⅞	70¼	+ ⅛
21	22	700	California Petrol.	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
48	48¼	1,600	California Pet. pf.	48⅜	49	48	49	— ⅛
176	177	2,200	Canadian Pacific	176⅜	177¼	175⅝	176⅝	— ⅛
62¼	62⅝	21,000	Central Leather Co.	60½	62⅞	60⅝	62⅝	+2⅛
138	141	200	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	140½	140½	140	140	..
108	109	200	Chandler Motor	109	109	109	109	—1½
61	61¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	61¼	— ⅛
12	12⅛	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35	36	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	33	33½	33	33¼	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅜	93⅝	91¼	92⅛	— ⅜
123	124½	100	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	124	124	..
16⅜	16⅞	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	..
20⅛	20⅜	1,200	Chile Copper	20½	20½	20	20⅛	..
55⅜	55⅞	7,100	Chino Copper	56⅛	56⅝	55¼	55⅞	— ⅛
70	72⅛	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70	70	76	70	—1
52½	52⅝	27,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	52⅝	51	52⅝	+2¾
110¼	111½	100	Con.Gas.E.L.& P.B.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1
96	98	400	Continental Can	96	97	96	97	+1
14⅝	14⅞	1,400	Corn Products Ref.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
90⅜	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¼	91	90½	91	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	1,600	Crucible Steel	84⅝	85⅜	83½	84½	..
118⅝	119	100	Crucible Steel pf.	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	7,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	58⅛	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
95⅞	96⅜	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95⅝	95½	95⅝	95½	..
35¼	35½	2,800	Cuba R. R. Co. pf.	35¼	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅛
139	140	100	Detroit Edison	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	— ⅛
130	140	20	Do., odd lot	140	140	140	140	..
46⅜	46⅞	7,500	Distillers' Secur.	46	47¼	46	46⅞	+1⅛
24⅝	25	100	Dome Mines	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
86	88	400	Driggs-Seabury	86	88	88	88	+2
37¾	37⅞	8,900	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	..
52¼	52⅜	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	52⅛	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	..
43	43½	100	Erie 2d pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	500	Federal Min. & S.	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	43	3,300	Federal M. & S. pf.	39½	42⅞	39½	42⅞	+3⅝
171	172	1,800	General Electric	171	172¾	171	172¾	+1½
560	566⅞	300	General Motors	565	566	565	566	+15
125¼	126½	100	General Motors pf.	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	..
72¼	72¾	8,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72⅜	72⅞	71⅝	72¼	— ⅛
116⅝	117	1,600	Great Northern pf.	116½	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅜	23,300	G. N. certs.ore prop.	43	43⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	51	3,300	Greene-Cananea	51	51¼	49⅝	50½	+ ⅛
81	82	400	Gulf States Steel	81	82	81	82	+ ⅛
88½	90	200	Gulf States St. 2d pf.	89	89⅞	89	89⅞	+1⅛
100⅞	101	100	Illinois Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
62⅜	62½	42,500	Inspiration Copper	63	63¼	61⅞	62½	— ⅛
16½	17	900	Interboro Consol.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
72⅜	73	100	Interb. Con. pf. x d.	72½	72½	72½	72½	..
14¼	15	500	Int. Agricultural	15	15	14⅝	15	+1
48	48	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf.	48⅜	49	48	49	+ ⅛
116	117	700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+ ⅛
77½	79	100	Int. Harvest. Corp.	78	78	78	78	..
48⅞	49	45,900	Int. Mer. Mar. .. r.	49	49⅝	48⅝	49	+1⅛
123⅜	123⅝	59,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	122⅜	123⅝	122⅜	123⅝	+1⅝
43⅞	44	4,700	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44½	43⅝	43⅝	..
29⅝	30¼	33,500	Int. Paper	28	30¼	28	29¼	+1⅞
91½	92	9,500	Int. Paper pf.	86½	91⅞	86½	91	+5½
89	90	100	Jewel Tea	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
29⅝	29¾	200	Kansas City South.	29⅞	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
54½	56	900	Kelly Springf. Tire	53⅝	56	55	55	— ⅝
45	50	100	Kennecott Copper	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
13¼	13⅝	400	Wabash	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
48½	48½	300	Wabash pf. A	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. B	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
123	126	800	Wells Fargo Exp.	125	125	125	125	—1
29	29½	100	Western Maryland	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
42	47	100	West. Maryland pf.	44	44	44	44	—1½
65½	66¼	400	Western Union Tel.	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅛
61⅛	61⅞	6,800	Westingh. E. & M.	61⅛	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	16,800	Willys-Overland	47	48⅝	46⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
104	106	600	Willys-Overland pf.	104	104	104	104	..
40	50	200	Wisconsin Central	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
137	137½	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	137½	137½	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅛
59½	61	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Latest War News Causes Confidence on Part of the Traders.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The stock market opened the week cheerful and confident on the war news. The week-end brought the usual accumulation of orders, principally in gilt-edged securities and shipping and industrial shares at steady prices. Consols advanced another fraction and the French loan hardened on rumors that the new issue will not appear here.

In speculative issues Eastern Kaffirs and Peruvians were firm and active features. American securities under the lead of United States Steel and Reading closed steady.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were inclined to ease off.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 09½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June,	1960	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1960	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1957	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	May,	1957	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	Apr.,	1966	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1965	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1963	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	Mar.,	60, 59, 30, 10	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4s	Nov.,	1957	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4s	May,	1957	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4s	Nov.,	1955	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1956	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov.,	1936	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3½s	Nov.,	1956	93⅜	..	93⅜	..
3½s	May,	1954	93⅜	..	93⅜	..
3½s	May,	1954	93⅜	..	93⅜	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June,	1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s		1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s		1954-1960	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4½s		1954-1964	3.87	3.80	3.87	3.80
4½s		1940-1960	3.87	3.80	3.87	3.80
4½s		1936-1940	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s		1924-1936	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.85
4½s		1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s		1918-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s		1918-1938	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
4s		1918-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s		1940-1960	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.37	78.70	79.17	— .16
25 industrials	100.22	98.34	99.56	+ .75
50 stocks	89.79	88.52	89.36	+ .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Sept. 11	89.79	88.52	89.36	+ .29
Sept. 9	89.80	88.47	89.07	+ .49
Sept. 8	88.94	88.28	88.58	..
Sept. 7	89.08	88.14	88.58	+ .29
Sept. 6	87.98	86.81	88.29	+ 1.43
Sept. 5	88.11	86.91	86.87	+ .80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

September.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	89.79	Sep. 11	86.30	Sep. 1	89.36
1915	85.45	Sep. 29	76.71	Sep. 1	85.00
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 18	85.19
1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.45

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	89.36
†1915	79.59	Sep. 10	58.90	Feb. 24	78.99

Full years:

1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.80	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30	80.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Sept. 11	86.37 — .02	Sept. 4	Holiday.			
Sept. 9	86.39 + .05	Sept. 2	86.31 — .04			
Sept. 8	86.34 — .03	Sept. 1	86.35 — .05			
Sept. 7	86.37	Aug. 31	86.40 + .06			
Sept. 6	86.37 + .06	Aug. 30	86.34 — .09			
Sept. 5	86.31					

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High—		—Low—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	86.37
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	81.88

Full years:

1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.97
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.46	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bull Market Continues.

What the stock market does is seldom what the consensus would have had it do. Old hands at market prophecy said there would be a quiet session yesterday, with reactions, because of the Maine election. There were some early reactions, but they did not go far. As for the expected slump in activity, there were transactions covering more than 400,000 shares in the first hour, and the day's total ran past 1,200,000. It made the eleventh million-share day this year, of which four have come within a week. In 1915 there were no fewer than forty-seven million-share sessions, so that it appears hardly likely that this year will equal last year's record. However, the Street looks for a continuance of activity. Traders like to see a market built around Steel common. It looks more substantial than either automobiles or war orders.

***

The Popularity of Steels.

Traders say that this market is the first sane bull movement stocks have had since the beginning of the war, because it began after the negotiation of the British collateral credit, generally assumed to have marked the end of the heavy European liquidation, and is based on after-war prospects, as well as on present prosperity. The steel companies are expected to find plenty of business after the munition trade has faded away. Europe should be a big buyer of steel products for replacement and reconstruction, and domestic users should be attracted by lower quotations, Wall Street thinks. For a few minutes yesterday Steel common made new high records so often that they became commonplace. Its top price last Saturday was 106⅛, while the movement yesterday carried the quotation up to 106¾. The net gain for the day was only ⅝. Republic got up to 64½, and ended the day with a net gain of 2⅞. Sloss-Sheffield advanced 5½ and Lackawanna 1¼. Gulf States second preferred gained 1⅜. Midvale was so active on the outside market that word went around that the long-awaited earnings statement would be forthcoming next month. The issue closed at 67¼, with a net gain of 3 points.

***

Visualising a Moral.

A moving-picture company visited the financial district yesterday to stage a play written for the thrift campaign, and with the departure of the executive officers of one of the big banks the actors tried out the chairs of the President and Vice Presidents. The film will be exhibited at the bankers' annual convention at Kansas City. It is intended to show that a dollar in the savings bank at 4 per cent. gathers more moss than the same dollar "invested" in mining or other made-to-order stocks promising a much higher rate.

***

Standard Oil Shares Boom.

With the bull market on the big board holding the centre of the speculative stage for the last fortnight, a boom in the Standard Oil stocks has been going on without attracting very much attention. The advance since the end of August has not been marked by meteoric upturns like those in the great market of 1913, but a number of issues have attained new high levels, and gains of 50 points or more in a day have occurred in case of several shares. The table shows what several more prominent stocks did in the weeks ended Sept. 2 and S

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
200	Cities Service	90	90	90	91
300	Cities Serv. Co.	47½	46¾	47	47¼
400	Commonw'th Pr.	84	83¾	84	84¼
200	Com. Pr. pf.	98	97½	98	98½
200	Ohio Cities Gas	60	59½	60	60½
30	Nor. St. Power	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
40	Penn. Gas & E. P. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	49

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	7	8
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	90	95
American Cities	2	3
American Cities pf.	20	25
American Gas Co.	120	130
American Gas & Electric	45	50
American Gas & Electric pf.	90½	91½
American Light & Traction	90	91
American Light & Traction pf.	110	111
American Power & Light	80	82
American Power & Light pf.	90	95½
American Public Utilities	11	14
American Public Utilities pf.	70	75
American W. W. & E.	5	7
American W. W. & E. parts. pf.	30	40
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	90	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	90	95
Bethlehem Gas	90	95
Carolina Power & Light	75	80
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	105
Central Miss. Valley Elec. Pr. pf.	75	80
Central States Electric	11	11¼
Cities Service	90½	91
Cities Service pf.	97	98
Colorado Power	50	55
Colorado Power pf.	90	95½
Columbia Gas & Electric	90	91
Connecticut Power pf.	90	95
Dallas Electric	90	95
Eastern Texas Electric	90	95
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	90	95
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	102
El Paso Electric	120	130
El Paso Electric pf.	90	95
Electric P. & L.	30½	31
Empire District Electric pf.	90½	95½
Federal Light & Traction	90	95
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	50
Galveston-Houston Electric	30	35
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	80	90
Gas & Electric Securities	80	90
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	85	90
International Traction	30	35
International Traction pf.	80	90
Interstate Electric	60	65
Lincoln Gas & Electric	90	95
Mississippi River Power	15	20
Mississippi River Power pf.	75	80
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	90	95
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	90	95
Northern States Power pf.	90	95
Northern Texas Electric	90	95½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	90	95
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	90	95
Pacific Power & Light	90	95
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90½	95
Public Service Corp.	90	95
Puget Sound Traction	30	35
Puget Sound Traction pf.	80	85½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	90	95
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	90	95½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	74	76
Securities Corp. General	20	25½
Securities Corp. General pf.	50	55
Southern California Edison	90	95
Southern California Edison pf.	100	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	87½	90
Standard Gas & Electric	5	10½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	20	25
Sterling Electric	130	135
Tenn. Ry. Light & Power	10	10½
Toledo Traction	41½	42
Toledo Traction pf.	75	80
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.	30	35
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	75	80
United Light & Railways pf.	90½	91
Western Power	10½	11
Western Power pf.	69½	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American Ry. Coll. 5s	74	75
Bates Power 1st 5s	90	91
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	90	91
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	87½
Columbia G. & Elec. 5s, 1927	75	77
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	90	91
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	90	93
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	90½	92
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90½	91½
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	103
Eastern Texas El. 5s, 1918	92½	95
Eastern Texas El. 5s, 1937	90	92
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	92½	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1923-24	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90½	92½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Interst. Ry. Lt. & Pr. 1st 5s, '42	93	95
Knoxville Gas 5s, 1935	90	91
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	93
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 6s	99½	100
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	90	91½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1952	91½	94
Northern States Power 6s, 1928	98	99
Northern States Power 6s, 1941	98	99
Ohio Texas El. pf. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '26	99	101
Sabine El. 1st 5s	90½	91½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s	90½	91½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. G. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West Light & Pr. 1st 5s	90	92
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90½	92
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

TO RATIFY AGREEMENT.

Mercantile Marine Stockholders to Hold Meeting on Sept. 29.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company will hold a special meeting in the offices at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, on Sept. 29, to ratify the agreement recently reached by committees of security holders for rehabilitating the company. A circular sent out yesterday by Emerson E. Parvin, Secretary of the company, specifies five subjects to be discussed by the stockholders. They are an amendment to the certificate of incorporation which will increase the Directorate from thirteen to sixteen members, the election of a Board of Directors, action on the proposed reconstruction plan, the consideration of a new $50,000,000 mortgage, and the consideration of a new note issue, which is to be limited to $10,000,000.

The default on the company's bond issues on Oct. 1, 1914, was justified in the circular on the ground that the money for bond interest could not then be raised. The situation was later made worse when the British Government requisitioned fifty of the Marine Company's vessels or those of subsidiaries. The extraordinary change which has occurred under the receivership, the letter said, came from the general shortage of ocean tonnage and abnormal freight rates.

"The result has been," the letter continues, "that for the last six months the members of your board have been of the opinion that upon a satisfactory adjustment with the holders of the outstanding bonds of the company, it was most desirable to seek the restoration of its property to the company and a dissolution of the receivership."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Clarence C. Perpall of Clarence C. Perpall & Co. has been elected a member of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Perpall is also a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Owing to the increase of South American business the Equitable Trust Company has created a South American department and appointed as manager James Minotto, who formerly held the same position with the Guaranty Trust Company.

In connection with the special meeting of stockholders of International Mercantile Marine on Sept. 9 holders of the preferred and common stock are reminded that deposits of stock under the readjustment plan will be received until Sept. 15.

Pennsylvania Water and Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16. This is an increase of one quarter per cent. over the last previous quarterly dividend and places the stock on a 5 per cent. annual basis.

GAS CO. TO ISSUE BONDS.

P. S. Board Approves Sale of $675,000 by Kings County Concern.

The Kings County Lighting Company received permission from the Public Service Commission yesterday to issue $675,000 5 per cent. bonds, payable July 1, 1954, on condition that $134,545 be credited to the depreciation fund.

Application was first made on May 25, and an order was issued authorizing an issue of $475,000, the Commission holding that the difference between this amount and that asked for, less discount, represented moneys which should have been credited to the depreciation fund.

The new order, issued after a rehearing, allows the company to issue the amount asked for, the proceeds to be divided thus: Improvement of plant, &c., $475,000.97; to make good depreciation, $134,545.45; expenses of sale and discount, $67,000.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Buf. R. & Pitts.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Chic. & N. W.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Cin. N. O. & T. P.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Chic. R. I. & P.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Colo. & So.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Del., Lack. & W.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Erie Railroad	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Hocking Valley	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Illinois Central	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Missouri Pacific	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Nort. & Western	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Penn. Co.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
St. L. & S. F.	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Seaboard Air Line	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-24	4.40	4.30	4.40
Southern Railway	1916-24	4.40	4.30	4.40

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday: Bid.	Asked.	Saturday: Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	36.50	36.75	36.00	36.25
Lead	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80
Copper	5.87½		5.87½	
Antimony	11.00	15.00	11.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	90.00	95.00	90.00	95.00
Iron, N.Y.	Carry 19.00	20.00	19.00	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 24¾c. third quarter, delivery 24½c; fourth quarter (1917) delivery, 23½c. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	112	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	108	0	0	106	0	0
Tin, spot	170	10	0	170	0	0
Tin, futures	170	0	0	170	10	0
Spelter	30	0	0	30	0	0
Lead	40	0	0	39	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
25	Ahmeek	106	106	106	106
825	Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Allouez	60½	60½	60½	60½
2,250	Am. Zinc	41	41	40¼	40¼
200	Am. Zinc pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
575	Arcadian	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,295	Ariz. Coml.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
675	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
421	Cal. & Ariz.	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
1	Cal. & Hecla	500	500	500	500
815	Centennial	19	19	19	19
20	Chino	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,491	Con. Range	63	63¼	63	63¼
1,650	East Butte	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
50	Franklin	8	8	8	8
20	Granby	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
60	Greene Can.	31	31	31	31
165	Hancock	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Inspiration	47	47	47	47
10	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
1,215	Isle Royale	30	30¾	30	30¾
200	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
110	Lake	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	La Salle	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
125	Mass Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Miami	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Mohawk	91	91¼	91	91¼
270	Nevada Con.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
10	New Arc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	New Idria	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
375	Ninety-Nine	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
680	North Butte	22	22¼	21¾	22
20	North Lake	2	2	2	2
800	Old Dom.	71¾	72	71¾	72
180	Osceola	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
147	Pond Creek	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
177	Quincy	80	81	80	81
100	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
840	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
10	Shat. & Ariz.	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,027	South Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
187	St. Marys	80	82	80	82
975	Sup. & Bos.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
1,000	Superior	2	2	2	2
120	Tamarack	87½	87½	39¼	87
245	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
10,842	U. S. Smelt.	70¾	73¼	70¾	77¾
1,000	U. S. S. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
250	Utah Apex	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
70	Utah Con.	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
102	Utah Metal.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	Victoria	3	3	3	3
40	Winona	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Wolverine	47¾	47¾	47	47

RAILROADS.

87	Boston & Alb.	175	175	175	176
80	Boston Elev.	72	72	72	72
11	Bos. & Maine	43	43	43	43
5	C. C. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
20	Fitchburg pf.	100	100	100	100
90	Mass. Electric	8	8	8	8
182	Mass. Elec. pf.	38	38	38	38
100	New Haven	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
150	Nor. & W. pf.	150	150	150	150
25	Prov. & Wor.	201¼	201¼	201¼	201¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

40	Am. Agr. Ch.	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼
60	Am. A. C. pf.	101½	101½	101	101½
100	Am. Pneu. Sv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Am. S. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
41	Am. Sugar	110	110	109¾	110
5	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
179	Am. T. & T.	132	132¾	132	132¾
145	Am. Woolen	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼
180	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	97¾	98
11,005	A. G. & W. I.	62¾	63¾	61¾	63¼
645	A. G. & W. I. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
40	Mass. Gas.	90¾	91	90¾	91
10	Mass. Gas pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
88	New Eng. Tel.	127¾	127¾	127	127
820	N. E. Tel. rts.	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.19
27	Pullman	165	165	165	165
700	Swift	103	103	103	103
2	Torrington	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
452	United Fruit	106¼	106¾	104	104¾
500	United Shoe M.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾
5	U. Shoe M. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
1,585	U. S. Steel	105¾	106¾	104¾	106¾
25	U. S. Steel pf.	118¾	118¾	116¾	116¾
505	Ventura Oil	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
50	Western Union	96½	96½	96½	96½

BONDS.

$9,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼
500	Cent. Vt. 4s	70	70	70	70
17,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
47,000	U. S. Rn. 6s	111	112¼	111	112¼
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	$1.00	Homa Oil	.80	.85
Am. Oil	.23	.26	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝
Bagdad	.75	1.00	Iron Cap.	5¾	6
Bay S G	.13	.15	De pf.	5¼	6
Binghams	1¼	1⅝	Jerome V.	2	2¼
Bost Con.	.70	.75	Lee & Rose	.85	.90
Bost Ely.	.04	.14	Majestic	.62	.65
Bost Mon.	.93	.94	Mex. Met.	.85	.90
Bost Ariz.	2¾	3	Mojave P.	4¼	4¾
Butte & L.	.60	.62	Mt. L. & E.	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	2	2¼	New Balt.	2¾	3
Calaveras	5¼	6	New Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Champion	.11	.12	N U Bing.	.80	1.00
Chief Cons	1¾	2	N Cornelia	15	15¼
Cons Cop.	2¾	2¾	Nixon	.40	.42
Cons Ariz.	14	14¼	Oneco	.80	.90
Cr Res ve.	.43	.46	Onondaga	1¼	1⅝
Davis-D	2¼	2¾	Ohio	.09	.11
Cortez	.25	.50	Pilot B.	.05	.07
Earle	.29	.32	Rillie	.17	.18
E & B.	1⅜	1⅝	S W M.	1¾	2
Fortuna	.16	.17	Truro	4	4¼
Gold Lake	.16	.18	U Ext.	42¼	42¾
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel Sand & Gravel	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
15	Balt. Trans.	128	128	128	128
10	Balt. Tube pf.	100	100	100	100
100	Cons. Power	113	113	112	113
110	Cons. Pr. pf.	116	116	115¾	116
2,165	Coslett	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
2,325	Coslett Oil	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
245	Coslett Oil & Gas pf.	5	5	5	5
81	Del. Coach	36¼	36¼	37	37¼
100	Equit. Trust	44	44	44	44
25	Houston Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
15	Md. Casualty	30	30	30	30
10	Md. Electric Power	100	100	100	100
600	Penn. Water & Power	72¼	72¼	72	72¼
575	Sapulpa Ref.	7¾	8	7¾	8
225	United Ry. & E.	27¾	28	27¾	28
72	Wash'g'n Gas Lt.	93	93	93	93

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt. Trac. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	City Balt. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	City 1900 Balt. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	City of Balt. 4½s, 1947	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	Con. Coal Ref. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Con. Cl. Ref. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
48,000	Coslett Oil & Gas 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
5,000	United Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
11,800	United Ry. & E. Inc. Pay. 5s	86	86	86	86¼
4,000	United Ry. & E. Inc. 1st 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Radiator	190	190	187	190
1	Am. Rad. pf.	104	104	104	104
100	Am. Ship.	49¾	49	48¾	49
972	Booth Fish	42	44	42	44
913	Booth Fish pf.	82¼	84½	82	84½
100	C. C. & St. L. pf.	91	91	91	91
110	Chi. Pn. Tool	73	73	72¾	73
700	C. R. I. & P. rts	20¾	20¾	20	20¾
9	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
44	Deere pf.	91	91	91	91
218	Diam. Match	120½	121	120½	120½
210	Hart, C. & M.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Mont. Ward pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
11	Nat. Carbon	102	102	102	102
10	Paperboard	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	P. Board pf.	98	98	98	98
1	Pub. Service	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
174	Pub. Service pf.	118	118	118	118
91	Pub. Serv. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
20	Quaker Oats	230	230	230	230
200	Sears-Roeb.	131	131	131	131
2,400	Swift Gov't-Warner	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
2,478	Swift	130	132	130	132
121	Union Carbide	215	215	214¾	214¾

BONDS.

$5,000	City Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
12,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Booth Fish. 6s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Merch. Stge. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brill	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Cambria Iron	45¾	46¼	45	46
422	Cit. Store	66	66	65½	66
110	Keyst. Tel.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
3,325	Lake Sup.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
18	Lehigh Nav.	78	78	78	78
10	Lehigh Val.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
45	Leh. Val. Tr. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	Minehill	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40
235	Phila. Elec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Phil. R. T.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
84	Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
220	Ten. Palmest.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
155	Tono. Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
6	Union	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
66	Un. Gas Impr.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
9	W. J. & S. R.	50	50	50	50
815	W. Cr. & F.	85	85	85	85
10	York Ry. pf.	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	96	96	96	96
8,500	E. & P. T. 4s	82	82	80½	80½
5,000	L. Nav. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
19,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
12,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Win. G. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
495	Am. Win. G. M.	61¾	61¾	61	61¼
2,485	Columbia Gas	25¾	25¾	22¾	23¼
215	Mark. Walker	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
200	Ind. Brewing	4	4	4	4
785	La Belle I. & S.	57¼	58	57¼	58¼
200	Mfrs. L. & H.	58½	58½	58½	58½
140	Nat. Mfrs. Str.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Nat. Fire Pr. pf.	104	104	104	104
26	Ohio Fuel Sup.	46	46¼	46	46¼
110	Ohio Fuel Oil	14¾	15	14¾	15
10	Pitts. Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
130	Pitts. Brew. pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23¼
270	Pure Oil	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
190	Pitts. Oil & G.	8	8	8	8
3,000	Ross Mfrs. Str.	15	15	15	15
10	Un. St. Glass	97	97	95¼	97
180	U. S. Steel	103¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 American Coal
100 Carbon Steel Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Salt
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 Merchants National Bank
20 National City Bank
15 National Park Bank
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 United Drug Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
16 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
50 Carbon Steel Com. & 2nd Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
150 General Manifold & Printing
25 German-American Insurance
50 Ingersoll Rand Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
200 Otis Elevator Com.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50 United Drug Com.
200 Ward Baking Com.
11 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy
100 Amer. Refractories
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
100 Fisk Rubber
50 Moline Plow Com.
20 Semet Solvay
We Will Sell
50 Bridgeport Brass
20 Bronze Metal Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pf.
100 Manati Sugar Com.
150 Otis Elevator Com.
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20 Broad St. New York
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COMMON AND PREFERRED
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
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IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.
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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WE BUY AND SELL:
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Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Royal B. P. Co. Com.
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New York Trust Co.
L. A. NORTON
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DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
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Morris & Wilmarth
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Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
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Established May 1st, 1856.

Guaranty Trust Stock
Hallowell & Henry
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Carbon Steel Com.
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Wanted
Atlas Powder
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Russian Gov't 5½% Bonds
French Gov't 5% Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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GEO. REITH & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Phone Broad 3685.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Upturn in Prices Continued in an Active Market—Bonds Are Dull and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 556,377 shares of stocks and $96,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,270; oils, 76,272, and mining, 359,835. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
3,800	‡Aetna Expl's	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
1,100	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	55	56	55	56
8,000	‡Am. Wr. Pap.	5½	6½	5½	6
200	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	‡Car Lt. & Pr.	5	5	4¾	5
200	‡Carbon Steel	78	80	78	80
710	Chevro. Mot.	183	*190	190	190
400	‡Cr'p Sh'bdg.	85	86	85	85
150	Domin. Steel	59	59	59	59
1,250	‡Electric Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Emer. Phono.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	‡Fisher Body Corp.	41¾	42¼	41	41
10,000	‡Gast'n, Wms. & Wigmore	50	51¼	50	51¼
500	Hask. & Bark. Car Co.	38	38¼	38	38½
150	Holy Sugar Corp. pf.	96	96	95⅝	95⅝
500	Int'cont. Rub.	15	15	15	15
980	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	19½	23	19½	23
100	Hupp Motor	6½	6½	6½	6½
150	‡Joplin Ore. Spelt. (new)	55	55	55	55
600	Kathod. Brze pf.	19	20	18	18
100	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	8	8	8	8
200	Manh. Trans.	1	1	1	1
400	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	‡Maxim Muni.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
50,800	‡Midvale S...	65¾	67⅝	65	67¼
100	‡M. Mot., w. i	67	67	67	67
1,300	‡O. C. G. & E.	69	69	68⅝	68½
1,500	‡Pull. V. C...	3½	3½	3½	3½
500	‡P. V. C. pf...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	S. S. & Mag..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2,160	‡S.-B. Corp...	58	59	*55	58
900	Smith & T. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
220	S. Body Co...	85	87	85	86½
1,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
200	Stromberg C..	43	43	42½	42½
1,200	Stutz Motor..	72	72¼	71⅝	72½
8,000	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	40	40½	39	39¼
2,900	U. S. Stm. Co	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
5,400	‡United Mot..	63	63⅝	62⅜	63⅝
1,300	Un. Profit S.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	United Drug..	75	75	75	75
500	‡U. S. L. & H	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,200	United Zinc..	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
2,000	White M. Co.	53¼	54½	53¼	54½
600	‡W.-O. n., w. i	43	45⅝	43	*45½
4,000	W. Fm. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1	1⅜	1	1¼
300	‡Zinc C. Co...	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
106	Buckeye P. L.	106	103	106	+14
45	Illinois P. L.	181	180	181	..
75	Prairie O. & G.	412	412	424	+ 9
200	Prairie P. L.	253	250	253	+ 8
42	So. Pipe Line.	210	205	210	+ 2
130	S. O. Co. (Cal.)	295	291	295	+20
160	S. O. Co. (N. J.)	534	530	530	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡A. P. Ltd., (pros.)	59	59	59	59
600	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
1,400	‡C. & Co. (O. R.)	16½	17	16⅞	17
5,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅝	13¼	12⅜	12⅝
200	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	5	5
4,450	‡G. R. & P., w. i.	½	½	½	½
100	‡Houston Oil.	13	13	13	13
300	‡Int. Petrol.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	‡Met. Petrol.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
3,000	‡Midwest Oil	45	45	43	44
500	‡Mid. Oil pf.	85	85	85	85
400	‡Musk. Ref.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,150	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
18,000	‡Okla. Oil	14	14½	12⅞	13½
2,850	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,300	Ok. P. & R.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅝
8,500	‡Omar O. & G.	67	76	65	73
3,000	‡Sap. O. R.	9	9⅝	9	9⅜
1,200	Seq. O. & R.	*1⅜	*1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	39½
4,100	‡T. Mex. Pet.	96	98	96	97
900	‡Un. W. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,500	‡V. G. & O. (pr.)	34	35	33	34
7,000	‡Victoria Oil.	1½	1⅞	1	1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Co-Met. (pros.)	50	50	50	50
4,800	††Alaska M. Corp.	72	73	72	73
3,500	††Alaska - W.	62	64	62	63
5,800	‡Ariz. Cop'fs.	2½	3⅛	2½	3⅛
1,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
30,000	††B. L. Cooper	5½	5½	4⅝	5
1,700	††Booth	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
14,000	†Boston & M.	93	97	93	96
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
850	‡Calaveras	6	6¼	6	6¼
500	†Caledonia	58	58	58	58
7,200	‡Calumet & J.	1¼	1½	1⅛	1½
500	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††Cashboy	7	7	7	7
300	Cerro de Pasco Copper	36	36¼	36	36¼
400	†Columbia M.	75	75	75	75
400	†Con. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	Con. Cop. M.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
2,000	‡Con.-Home	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crystal Copper	½	½	½	½
800	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (pros.)	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10,500	††Emma Cop.	63	68	60	65
400	†Fort N. Cop.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	†Goldfield C.	80	80	80	80
5,200	††Golds'ne M. Co., (pros.)	39	41	39	41
5,000	††Hemm'r M.	2	2	1½	2
500	Hecla Min.	5	5⅛	5	5
3,500	Howe Sound	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
38,705	Insp. Needles Cop. (pros.)	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½
250	‡Iron Bros.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
12,000	††Hull Copper.	40	42	38	40
50,000	Jerome-Verde, (a prospect)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,200	‡Jerome Veri. Ex., (a pr.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	††Jim Butler.	88	89	88	89
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	40	41	40	40
1,000	††Kewanas	10	10	10	10
300	Magma Cop.	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,400	Marysville G. M. Co.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
800	McKin.-Darr.	58	60	58	60
1,050	‡Mojave Tun.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
500	††Mont. G. M.	99	99	99	99
1,150	Monitor Sil.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37,000	††Mother L.	36½	36¾	34	35
300	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co.	16	16	16	16
10,000	††Newray M.	65	67	65	67
1,500	Nipis'g M. C.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝
600	Oat.-Big Jim.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	††Old Em. Le.	15	16	15	16
4,400	‡Ray Her. M.	3⅜	3⅝	*3½	3⅝
25,000	††Rex Con. M.	26	29	26	26
17,000	††Silver Pick.	20	23½	19½	23
1,600	‡Sand. Sil. Ld.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,500	††Success M.	34	35	34	35
1,000	††Teck-Hughes	41	41	40	40
7,500	††Temiskam'g	60	60	60	60
200	†Ton. Belmont	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
850	Ton. Exten.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8,000	††U. S. C. M.	9½	10	9½	10
15,000	††Un. V. Ex.	40½	42⅜	40½	42⅜
5,200	†† Utly M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,500	‡W. E. Con.	66	66	65	66
450	‡Wh. Oaks M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	‡Yuscа. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$50,000	‡Con. O. & w. i.	105⅝	105⅝	104	104
3,000	‡Midv. St. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95¼
3,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s.	..	..	..	..
		100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	18½	20	19½	20
British-Am. Tob. ord.	18½	19½	19¼	20¼
Emerson Phono.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Imp. Carbon Chaser.	35	37	35	37
International Motors.	5	8	5	8
Kapo Kaffe Co.	5	6	5	6
Peerless Truck & M.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Republic Motor Truck	53½	56	53½	56
Repub. Mtr. Truck pf.	98	100	98	100
Saxon Motor Car Co.	72	75	72	75
Saxon M. C. Co. pf.	125	150	125	128
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	13	16	13	15
Pierce Oil	14	15	13¾	14

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	2
La Exposicion	48	50	48	50
Mich. Gold M. & M.	61	66	61	66
Peterson Lake	22	23	22	23

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	81	83	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	62	65	62	65
American Brass	284	287	283	285
Atlas Powder	167	172	168	170
Atlas Powder pf.	100	103	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	119	122	119	122
Bliss (E. W.)	625	640	620	640
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy & Forg.	190	205	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	870	865	880
Du Pont Powder	302	305	302	302
Du Pont Powder deb.	101	103	101	103
Hercules Powder	330	335	330	335
Hercules Powder pf.	110	120	110	120
International Arms	13	15	13	14
Nitro-Benzol-Prod.	103	107	101	107
Nitro-Cement-Pd. pf.	105	108	103	110
Norvill Mfg. Co.	585	590	580	595
Winch. Rpts. Arms.	1300	1400	1275	1400

SAVINGS AND NEW LOAN.

Banking Institutions Pledge Support to Germany's Offering.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—According to such newspapers as the Vossische Zeitung and the Tageblatt, more or less representing the mercantile classes and certainly well informed on the subject, the fifth German war loan shows all signs of becoming as great a success if not a greater success than the previous four loans. The savings banks are certainly breaking all records early, all of them having subscribed much larger sums than for the last loan.

Representatives of the Savings Bank League, comprising all Germany, met at the Reichstag Building yesterday to give expression to unswerving confidence in the German war loans, pledging themselves that their contributions should exceed all former efforts. What the pledge means may be judged from the fact that the league contributed 2,700,000,000 marks to the fourth loan.

Much of the clerical wealth too also will be invested in the war loan, the Archbishop of Posen and other primates having issued directions to that effect. Similar action has been taken by the trustees of private public school funds, of which there are enormous sums available. Then, too, the deposits of the enemy's capital in large German banks today amount to more than at any time since the war began, all of which money will, as on previous occasions, be invested in the war loan.

URGES HIGHER FREIGHT RATE

New Haven Agent Testifies Before Commerce Board.

The proposed withdrawal of the proportional freight rates between Boston and interior points in New England on the Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, and the New York terminals of several of the coastwise steamship lines engaged in trade with the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, formed the subject of a hearing yesterday in the Custom House before Examiner William A. Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These rates the two railroads attempted to withdraw last May, but on protests from interested shippers and receivers of freight in this vicinity the commission suspended the proposed new tariff pending an investigation.

The new tariff proposed by the Boston & Albany and New Haven Railroads is higher than the old schedule, and is opposed by the coastwise steamship lines and by shippers.

L. H. Kentfield, General Freight Agent of the New Haven, occupied the witness stand all day. He testified that the proposed rates were reasonable compared with the rates of other carriers operating in New York and Pennsylvania. He supported his assertion by testimony of a highly technical nature. F. H. Wood, attorney representing the Southern Pacific system, conducted the cross-examination to which Mr. Kentfield was subjected at the close of his direct testimony. The witness admitted that the New Haven accepted less from its rail connections at New York, on the same business, than the company was seeking to obtain from its coastwise connections by the proposed new schedule. Mr. Kentfield also admitted that the old rates had been in effect a long time, but argued that changed conditions on the New Haven Road required that they should be raised. According to the witness, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has the highest actual cost of operation of all railroads in the United States.

The hearing will be continued today, when it is expected that witnesses for the commercial organizations and coastwise lines will testify.

COTTON PRICES GAIN 16 POINTS

Irregularity of the Market Continues, but Undertone Is Steady.

LIVERPOOL DISAPPOINTING

Pessimistic View of the Crop Outlook—Light Showers in the Southwest.

About all that can be said of yesterday's cotton market is that, while irregularity continued, a steady undertone was in evidence. Some of the sold-out bulls and floor traders were encouraged by the subsidence of Southern selling, although it is well known to experienced operators that hedge transactions for the account of the South seldom reach any volume until toward the close of the week. Liverpool was disappointing, but on the opening decline the market showed resistance, and this supplied encouragement to buyers. In the afternoon the rally gained momentum, and prices worked up 26 to 29 points above the low level of the first hour.

Commission house sentiment is almost universally bullish. A pessimistic view is taken of the crop outlook, and even A. B. Marsh, who has been quite reluctant to accept prevailing lugubrious conclusions, states in the last issue of The Economic World that an "even more sensational condition figure than that last published is likely to be issued early in October."

The weather over Sunday was without special feature. A few light, scattered showers were reported in the Southwest, and yesterday morning the details for the eastern belt showed some beneficial showers. The forecast for today calls for unsettled and showery weather in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The National Ginners' Association, according to rumors on the floor, has received preliminary returns showing a decline of about 3 points in the condition of the crop since Aug. 25.

Some parts of Georgia and Texas report that the yield of cotton is turning out in excess of earlier calculations and that hedge selling is likely to continue, while the spot price is above 14 cents. The President of the Association of State Farmers' Unions, it is said, has fixed 12 cents per pound as a minimum price for cotton, and urges bankers and business interests to co-operate in maintaining this price. It is said that this is the first year that the biggest bank in Memphis has had all the funds it needed from home deposits. This condition is attributed to the fact that the South last year grew a good crop of corn and hay.

The easier ruling of cotton prices recently has had a quieting effect on the goods market. There has been no weakening tendency except in prints, where speculation has been in evidence. It is believed, however, that on account of the relative cheapness of burlaps the substitution of coarse cotton goods this season will be on a much smaller scale than it was last year.

The market closed steady around the best prices of the day, with much buying for long account and covering by recent sellers. The net gain for the day was 16 to 17 points. Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.83	15.12	14.81	15.10@15.12	14.96@14.98
Dec.	14.99	15.30	14.95	15.29@15.30	15.13@15.15
Jan.	15.12	15.39	15.08	15.38@15.39	15.23@15.24
Mar.	15.25	15.57	15.24	15.54@15.57	15.36@15.41
May	15.48	15.70	15.43	15.70@15.72	15.55@15.60
July	15.54	15.69	15.50	15.75 Bid	15.62@15.64

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline; middling, 15.15c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 19 points decline. New Orleans, 14.69c; Galveston, 15.05c; Savannah, 14¾c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 14.63c; Houston, 14.75. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	14.45	15.71	15.45	14.70@14.71	14.67@14.68
Dec.	14.74	15.97	15.70	14.95@14.97	14.92@14.93
Jan.	14.82	15.11	14.80	15.10@15.12	15.05@15.06
Mar.	15.09	15.32	15.06	15.31@15.33	15.25@15.27
May	15.24	15.52	15.24	15.52@15.53	15.41@15.43

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points decline at 9.25d. Sales, 10,005 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales, including 12,000 bales of American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.09½	9.11	9.03	9.06	9.14½
Jan.-Feb.	9.08	9.07	8.98	9.02	9.10
Mar.-Apr.	9.04	9.04	8.96	9.00	9.07
May-June	9.02	9.03	8.95	8.98	9.05
July-Aug.	8.93	8.94	8.91	8.90	8.97

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Oct., 14.94c; Jan., 15.18c; March, 15.35c; May, 15.52c; July, 15.55c. The market there was due to open today 8 to 10 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,932	9,626	106,067	127,036
New Orleans	5,543	3,071	102,018	126,942
Mobile	605	269	9,144	12,910
Savannah	7,213	9,000	108,659	9,751
Charleston	901	1,606	24,027	44,621
Wilmington	950	966	15,423	34,090
Norfolk	2,485	1,414		38,099

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,596	2,867	51,274	71,501
Memphis	1,908	1,507	46,144	56,524
St. Louis	212	387	4,767	10,050
Houston	24,967	15,501	76,680	84,071

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	25,500 to 27,000	21,587	16,762
New Orleans	6,000 to 6,800	1,941	4,957

Exports yesterday were 27,761 bales. Total thus far for this season, 544,414 bales. Total last season, 227,498 bales.

St. Louis & San Francisco
Ctfs. of Deposit, $5 Paid
5% Notes, 6% Notes
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Chic. & E. Ill. Com.,
Chic. & E. Ill. Pfd.
Western Pacific, New & Old
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Leroy & Coney Valley 5s
Argentine 5s of 1909
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3015-6-7 Broad

MIDVALE STEEL
A year's review of reported business and estimated earnings—present corporation one year old next month.
THE $315,000,000 NAVAL BILL—probable share of Submarine Boat Corporation in this expenditure.
Our current Market Letter No. 599 gives much interesting information on these and other leading issues, including
Sapulpa Refining Magma Copper
United Motors Aetna Explosives
Davison Chemical Hupp Motor
Oklahoma & Muskogee Merger
Copy sent upon request.
Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Individual Letters
We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.
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100 Marlin Arms Com.
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84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

MEXICAN PETROLEUM EXPORT CO. LTD.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
L. A. Mathey & Co.
35 Broad St. Tel. 5376 Broad

Winchester Arms
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Cities Service
Common and Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 0064 John New York

Central Petroleum Pfd.
Pierce Fordyce
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John
Colorado Power Com.
Northern States Pr. Com.
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Western Power Common
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine St., Phone John 4948.
Business Notes and Bankable Securities discounted.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The absence of the stimulus of sensational bullish news, such as the trade has become accustomed to, caused a selling movement in the wheat market, and at one time values showed losses of about 1½c from the final of Saturday. Export buyers, however, took advantage of the lower prices and toward the close of the day the market rallied quickly and final quotations were ⅝ to 1¼c net higher. A decrease of 690,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply at the height of the marketing season also had a stimulating influence on values, as it was thought to demonstrate the strength in the cash position and the fact that holders of wheat are little disposed to sell. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.70½; No. 2 hard, $1.69¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.81½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.77¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.54	1.50⅝	1.53	1.52¼	99⅝
December	1.55¼	1.52	1.54⅝	1.53½	99⅝
May	1.55⅝	1.52¾	1.55¼	1.54½	98⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easy under quiet general selling, and, while prices experienced a partial rally in sympathy with wheat, final quotations were 1@1⅜c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 180,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 465,000 last week and a decrease of 149,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 97¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
September	87⅝	85¼	86½	88	71¾
December	73⅝	72	72¾	73¾	59⅝
May	76⅛	75⅜	76	77	57⅛

OATS.

Large receipts at Western points, together with an increase of 3,711,000 bushels in the visible supply, caused active selling of oats, and prices closed ⅝@⅞c net lower. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 53½@54c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@52¾c; fancy clipped white, 55¼@55¾c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@55¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	46	44¾	45¼	46	36⅞
December	48⅝	47⅛	48⅛	48⅞	36⅞
May	51⅝	50⅜	51	51⅝	38⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was unsettled and prices showed a downward tendency under liquidation. Hog receipts were more normal, and the cash demand was somewhat erratic. The export demand was also slow, and advices from Great Britain said that the demand there was being filled from exports from Holland and Denmark. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	14.15	14.00	14.15	14.30	8.00
October	14.20	13.90	14.12	14.25	8.57
Ribs—					
September	14.32	14.25	14.32	14.40	7.05
October	14.00	13.90	14.00	14.10	8.32
Pork—					
September	27.90	27.82	27.82	27.90	12.80
October	26.50	26.05	26.50	26.80	14.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was weak during the greater part of the day under heavy liquidation prompted by the weakness in lard and the early decline in cotton. There was a partial rally from the low point on covering and some buying for Western account, but final quotations showed net losses of 14 to 19 points. Range of prices:

| | High. |

TEACHER'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Frederic Bement of Bayside Believed to Have Been Insane.

Mrs. Bessie Bement, 34 years old, prominent socially in Bay Side, and wife of Frederic Bement, teacher of sciences at the Bryant High School, Long Island City, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a razor belonging to her husband. Her body was found under a clump of bushes in a vacant lot on Second Place, Bay Side, not far from her home, by Mrs. Martha Lewis and Henry R. M. Cook, auditor of the Bay Side Board of Education, who were members of a searching party formed after it was discovered that Mrs. Bement was missing from home.

Mrs. Bement is believed to have ended her life in a sudden fit of insanity. She played tennis most of Sunday with her husband on the courts of the Bay Side Club and appeared in good spirits. She retired last night without any complaint.

Mrs. Bement had been in good health, according to reports, although having undergone a serious operation about a year ago. She was active in a number of organizations, being at the time of her death Treasurer of the Bay Side Mother's Club, Secretary to the Bay Side Auxiliary of the Flushing Hospital, and Secretary of the Guild of All Saints' Church, Bay Side. Besides her husband, Mrs. Bement leaves two sons, Frederic, 12 years old, and Norwood, 7 years.

Prof. Clark Sails for Italy.

Charles Upson Clark, for many years Assistant Professor of Latin at Yale, who was chosen last Spring as director of the School of Classical Studies in the American Academy in Rome, will sail for Naples today on the Giuseppe Verdi and enter upon his duties on Oct. 1. Professor Clark lectured in the New York public school extension courses for a number of years, and is well known to New York audiences.

Pork.

Hear us, O Congress! Stop this profligate activity in "pork," but if you won't stop it Texas must sit at the head of the table!—Houston Post.

STAGE PROP. SHIFTERS QUIT

"Clearers" Strike for $1.50 for Each Performance.

The stage clearers of New York struck for higher wages yesterday as the result of a meeting of their organization held on Sunday. The clearers are assistants to the property men and their work consists of placing and removing properties from the stage. The property men direct their movements so that the work of the clearers is practically manual labor. The number used in a production depends on its nature. Sometimes where there is no change of setting none is needed, while the Hippodrome requires eighty men to move the many and heavy properties. In the theatres now open there are probably 300 or 400 clearers.

The men's demand was made several weeks ago and representatives of the association and the United Managers' Protective Association discussed the subject at length. The managers decided that the demand for $1.50 a performance was exhorbitant and submitted a sliding scale which would allow them to pay the men individually according to their worth.

The clearers are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as are other unions of theatre employes, so the strike has no bearing on the Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, which embraces all but the lamp operators.

The managers anticipated the strike and were partly prepared. The Hippodrome was put to the most inconvenience since it employs the greatest number and gives a Monday matinee. At the Palace Elmer Rogers, the house manager, helped move the properties in the afternoon, but by time for the night performance he had engaged new help.

Swann Appoints Election Bureau.

District Attorney Swann yesterday established a Bureau of Elections in anticipation of the primary and regular elections. At the head of the bureau Mr. Swann has placed Neilson Olcott, a son of former Justice William M. K. Olcott, assisted by John J. Mahon of the District Attorney's staff. The bureau will investigate and prosecute all complaints of violations of the election law.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. ONeill Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. Lauker, women's, children's wear; Wallick.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Brothers; Miss F. Wieand, laces, handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Miss E. M. Noel, muslin underwear; Miss M. E. Price, gloves; art goods; 23 E. 26th; Prince George.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 148 W. 33d.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's underwear, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Simon Sigmund, furs, skins; 361 W. 36th.

BALTIMORE—Eisenberg's; Miss G. Sauer, laces, trimmings, neckwear, veilings; D. Eisenberg, domestics; 1,230 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing; 18 West 25th.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; W. M. Harvey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.; A. Roberts, domestic, Oriental rugs; 320 5th Av.; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats, (basement); Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' misses' coats, suits; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, Juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Tomsen, corsets, negligee, house dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—J. Donovan, wholesale millinery; Prince George.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; T. A. O'Connell, gen'l mdse.; 25 West 38th.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Durgin Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Chamansky, house dresses; J. Schaefer, ladies' hosiery, men's underwear; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos; Mr. Schaefer, novelties, leather goods, jewelry; 225 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson oC.; A. Hamling, notions, laces, fancy goods; 16 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. F. Brett, knit goods; Miss E. D. Treat, art needlework; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; D. Schell, Miss R. Leyden, hosiery, underwear; 16 W. 35th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schroder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—H. Livingston, dry goods, clothing, musical instruments; 13 E. 20th, 12th floor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Tate-Brown Co.; J. C. Tate, furnishing goods, clothing; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; Mr. Webber, gloves; W. E. Nesbitt, rugs, carpets; P. Tracy, coats, suits, waists; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; T. Doherty, notions; E. T. George, jewelry; L. T. Anderson, furs; Miss W. Wilson, Miss Larson, millinery; F. Busse, white goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell & Co.; C. F. Weigel, hdkfs.; 72 Leonard.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; Miss J. McGrath, ladies' wear; 4th Av. at Graforian.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Aims & Doepke Co.; L. G. Aims, millinery, jewelry, silverware; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Benson, millinery; Broadway Central.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. — Rubenstein & Schindler; S. Rubenstein, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. G. Harris, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, furn. goods; P. Potts, linens; Mrs. L. McGillary, ladies' wear; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; D. C. Ross, millinery; Miss N. Walker, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Hemeter, Miss Gehring, infants' wear; 29 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Vincent, waists; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Miss Jacobs, Miss Emanuel, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; A. M. Anderson, laces, ribbons; 37 West 26th.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, general mdse.; E. A. Carpenter, jr., H. Maynard, dry goods; 1,230 Broadway; Continental.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; M. A. Sells, wash goods; 354 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ladies garments; 72 Madison Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, women's gloves; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. L. Ware, merchandise manager, garement; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss A. Lehan, cloaks, suits, dresses; skirts; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT—Kline's; J. Alexander, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan Co.; E. T. Flanagan, wash goods; 200 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—Laskin, Swatt Co.; B. Swatt, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Woodward.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Prendergast & McShane; P. E. McShane, dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery, carpets; Arlington.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; W. P. Gerber, Miss Bellamy, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—I. M. Smith Co.; H. H. Barkalow, china, toys, housefurn. goods; P. J. Doit, general merchandise; Miss G. Hummel, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses, kimonos; W. A. Morrisey, men's and boys' clothing, hats, caps; 4 West 22d.

HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes-Sohnger Co.; C. Sohnger, dry goods; 127 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries, furs; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Deisroth's Sons; A. Deisroth, hosiery, underwear, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas; J. S. Mackie, cloaks, suits, furs, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings, notions, &c.; 315 5th Av.; Graforian.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, silks, velvets, notions, fancy goods, furs; Navarre.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Kohn, Furchgott Co.; J. Z. Parsons, domestics, blankets, linens, wash goods, white goods, housefurn. goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; J. F. Bernet, shoes; 72 Madison Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, furs; H. Schwartz, dresses; Martinique.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Schulze, dresses; Mrs. E. Mitchell, coats; 93 Madison Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Walt & Shand; C. M. Shorter, silks; 482 4th Av.

LAREDO, Texas—E. Cruz, jobs coats, suits, skirts, waists, dresses; Room 410, 1,170 Broadway.

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, jewelry; Miss C. Brooks, gloves; 482 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. L. McCarthy, china, housefurnishing goods, toys, trunks, bags; 18 W. 35th St.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Mrs. M. R. Collins, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. Scheen, furs; 18 E. 20th.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, coats, suits, waists; 482 4th Av.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 581 Broadway; Cumberland.

NASHVILLE—Abrams, Wiener & Greif; J. Abrams, ladies' ready-to-wear; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Feitman; J. Levy, men's furnishing goods, hats; 43 Leonard; Wallick.

NOGALES, Ariz.—The Modern; J. Berk, ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 33d.

NORFOLK, Va.—"Snyder"; J. H. Snyder, women's, misses', children's garments, furnishing goods; Wallick.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr Dry Goods Co.; E. E. Belcher, domestics, linens, white goods; 1,150 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; T. J. Mosiane, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 1,359 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; I. Blauner, skirts; Miss Ransford, cloth, silk dresses; 15 E. 20th.

PHILADELPHIA—W. Bates, men's furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mr. Weinberg, fur coats, jobs dresses; 1,140 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Coleman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, clothing; 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; L. Englander, women's suits; 1,201 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. McKelvey, notions, fancy goods; 49 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. Meyer, men's clothing; J. H. Harris, china, cut glass; 1,201 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—W. N. Walker, coats, dresses, waists; 116 W. 29th.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—"Bernard's"; Miss S. L. Jenne, ready-to-wear, furs, millinery; Martinique.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Caesar Misch; C. E. Cohen, gen'l buyer; 1,201 B'way.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, mdse. manager; 120 W. 32d, Room 1,410.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturers' Outlet Co.; Miss G. Frank, women's and children's neckwear, handkerchiefs; J. Samuels, men's clothing; 120 W. 32d.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; I. Stiel, clothing; W. Bien, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 20th.

READING, Penn.—The Home Store; Mr. Harris, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. L. Kaufmann, S. L. Stern, Miss H. Engelberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROME, N. Y.—Boston Store; F. Shanley, linens, wash goods, notions, gloves, ribbons, &c.; Navarre.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, blankets, flannels; 402 4th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—White House Co.; W. J. Weiser, jr., cloaks, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, corsets; 23 E. 26th St.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; R. A. Stacy, carpets, furs; 353 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Pool D. G. Co.; M. J. Cummings, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; T. J. Beaumont, silks, dress goods, velvets; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silks; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—J. N. Weissels & Co.; J. N. Weissels, silks, velvets, ribbons; Herald Sq.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. I. Goldstine, men's furn. goods; 37 West 20th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. Herzog, boring waists, wash skirts, house dresses; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Gelluber Millinery Co.; J. Gelluber, millinery; 22 West 21st; Aberdeen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; 358 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; Mr. Dalrymple, notions, buttons, patterns, findings; M. Schwarz, china, toys, baskets, lamps; 1,201 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. T. Winget, ready-to-wear, juniors' wear, furs; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; M. Schwarz, china; 1,201 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root Dry Goods Co.; L. P. Sullivan, women's, misses' suits, coats, skirts, gowns, furs; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO, Ohio—King Manufacturing Co.; W. S. O'Hearn, wrappers, aprons, dressing sacques, dresses; Herald Square.

TORONTO, Can.—The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.; D. McKinnon, khaki clothing, overalls, dusters, mail order; R. 728, 47 West 34th.

TROY, N. Y.—R. C. Reynolds; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; 354 4th Av.; Continental.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; G. Sergeant, neckwear, gloves; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons Co.; Miss N. Fowler, jewelry, leather goods; 315 4th Av.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Craven Dry Goods Co.; D. G. Craven, women's ready-to-wear; 47 West 24th; Gregorian.

YPSILANTI, Mich.—Beall, Comstock & Co.; D. F. Comstock, carpets; Grand.

Merited Rebuke.

The editor of The Howard Courant printed an article recently in which he stated that the editor of The Udall Herald was thrown into a pond because he refused to set-em-up to a charivari crowd, and his comment on the article was: "It is our belief that Mr. Miller is a grouch." He also stated that we intended to prosecute the serenaders. As a matter of fact, we did set-em-up abundantly, but that was too tame, so the demand was made that we kiss the bride for the satisfaction of the crowd. This we refused to do. There was no intention of prosecuting. Wonder what The Courant man would have done under like circumstances? It is a good newspaper rule, Mr. "Courant Editor," to verify a news item before printing it. —Udall (Kan.) Herald.

FUR AUCTION OPENS WELL.

The Third of the Kind in This City Is Now in Progress.

The third sale conducted by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation started yesterday at the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The attendance was quite good and represented both dealers and manufacturers. The feature of the day's selling was the high prices brought by blue foxes. The day was devoted to the various kind of fox skins. It was at first decided to have the sale continued in the evening at 7 o'clock, after the recess taken at 5 o'clock. The offerings slated for sale were silver fox. This arrangement was changed at the last minute owing to the fact that all buyers had not been notified of the sale's continuation. The silver foxes will be sold today at the morning session.

The usual formalities that have marked the opening of the two previous sales were dispensed with yesterday. Time was taken at the outset of the auction, however, to take a moving picture of the hall and the assemblage of fur men. The same will be included in a production entitled "The Great Fur Industry," to be shown in the Winter at Carnegie Hall.

There were 150 buyers present when the sale was opened by Auctioneer J. Gordon Nealee. There did not seem to be much of a call for otter, the first article to be sold, and prices were lower than formerly as a result. The reaction in the demand for cross fox caused a decline put at 25 per cent. Other fox skins seemed to be in brisk demand, and the "ups" from the spotters on the platform who announced higher bids rattled out in rapid succession. In the offerings of red foxes the poorer qualities brought relatively better prices than the better class of skins. Blue foxes were quite eagerly sought.

The buying seemed equally divided between the fur manufacturers and the dealers. Later on in the sale, when opossum, skunk and Hudson seal are offered, a third party to the competition will be added in the cloak and suit manufacturers who desire such skins for trimmings.

The prices realised during the day, compared with those of last March, were given out as follows by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation: Fisher 15 per cent lower; wolverine 20 per cent. lower, otter 10 per cent. lower, otter, Southern, no change; blue fox, no change; red fox, Eastern, no change; red fox, Northern, 10 per cent. lower; gray fox 20 per cent. lower, and cross fox 15 per cent. lower.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DUFFY-CARNEY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Duffy-Carney Company, grocer, formerly at 2,121 Broadway, by H. C. Williams & Co., $500; McCormick & Co., $66, and E. & J. Burke, Limited, $46. It was alleged that in September, 1915, the company transferred part of its stock and fixtures to the Broadway Grocery and Supply Company, in which two of the officers were the same in each company, knowledge of which has come to the petitioning creditors within the last four months; preferred Theresa D. Browning to obtain a judgment in September, 1915, for $2,898, and made other transfers of property. Liabilities are stated to be $6,000 and assets $1,000.

ALBERT J. STOCKER, advertising solicitor, 901 West 156th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,000 and no assets. He owes $274 for garage rent, &c., and $40 for tires. Frank Prestbrey & Co. are creditors for $5,200 for cash advanced.

ALBERT GLICKMAN, printer, 437 St. Ann's Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $907 for money loaned and type and no assets.

DIAMOND POINT PEN COMPANY, 39 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $47,980 and assets of $11,500. Among the creditors are H. B. Levy estate, $7,400; Vulcanized Rubber Company, $1,088; Lichtenheim & Stern, $5,500, secured, and Laterne Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J., $2,972.

GEORGE O. KRIETE, grocer, 4,940 Broadway, has made an assignment to Thomas McLean.

NORTH STAR FUR TRIMMING COMPANY, 178 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Ira Wellison. Frank Kast is President.

IRVING PANITZ of the Knickerbocker Specialty Shop, women's apparel, 251 West Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Joseph R. Siegel. Joseph H. Sheer, the other partner, did not sign.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Max Fresch of Lynn, a builder. His liabilities are $200,280, of which $288,075 is secured. There are no assets.

Lilly French of Lynn, housewife, filed a voluntary petition. She sets forth liabilities at $258,175, of which $250,875 is secured. She schedules no assets.

Robert H. Spare, Inc., of Springfield filed a voluntary petition with liabilities of $20,893, of which $6,000 is secured. The assets are $10,016. The concern conducts a bakery.

Jan Lorcets of Lynn, junk dealer, filed a voluntary petition today. His liabilities are $10,703, of which $9,305 is secured. The assets are $125.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Corporation and Administrant Co.—Salary of New York $101.77
Edward M. Unisk Mfg. Co.—Same 101.77
Bates Mary F.—Same 147.15
Schroeder, Robert, guardian—Same 5,635.90
United Mfg. Trimming Co.—Same 213.75
Vulcan Storage Battery Co.—Same 101.77
W. W. White Mfg. Co.—Same 108.93
Alpi, Peter and Teresa—Bozzuffi Realty Co., Inc. 479.91
Abramowitz, Abraham—B. Sel et al. 488.96
Bumb, Philip—Sonn Bros. Co. 142.91
Cohen, Max—C. West 223.70
Crevoisier, Albert—C. J. Kraemer et al. 167.11
Davis, Lewis K.—Hudson Trust Co. 173.72
Eichelman, Frances A.—Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co. 118.22
Estrange, Julian L.—N. E. Nammack 301.48
Field, Isidor—R. H. Donnelley 150.82
Godhelp, Emanuel—D. Goldberg et al. 221.00
Gordon, John—Joseph Gordon, Inc. 147.70
Gross, Albert—Tyler Estate 335.58
Hulsart, William J.—M. Roser 1,042.14
Hodges, Dayton—Morris Plan Co. of New York 1,053.58
J. M. Adams Audit Co.—R. H. Donnelley 224.42
Kleeblatt, Irving, or Erwin—Fussy Press 356.84
Kearns, Garrett—E. Metkiff 151.50
Kurth, William—B. Altman & Co., Inc. 196.80
Kopp, Haber C. and Anderson Price—O'Neill-Adams Co. 181.79
La Belle, Jean—H. Pitschal 200.45
Lemaire, Gustave A.—R. H. Ingersoll et al. 664.31
Lavin, Barnet, and Samuel Cohen—Bellar et al. 114.29
Le Vien, Bertram N.—Mercantile Finance Co. 100.00
Powers, E. J.—J. Romano 8,407.04
Pearsall, Herbert E.—Standard Lubricant Co. 130.21
Prentiss, Lena—Mitt & Schen 130.17
Papademetrin, Anna—John Thacher & Sons 400.00
Palmer, Frank, and Frank Pistone—Olin J. Stephens, Inc. 409.96
Rogers, Augustus, and Daniel McManus—U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. 9,234.12
Ridge-Building Co.—Charles I. Weinstein
Realty Co., and Charles I. Weinstein-Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum 398.23
McGeoghvien, John J.—Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc. 306.66
Neven-Sparks-Lamb, Inc.—Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. 344.95
New Columbus Iron Works—H. H. Donnelley 150.62
O'Breesey, Joseph—A. Winston 116.47
Reohr, John H. and Chas. D.—W. E. Reeve 647.10
Rosenblum, Isidor H.—H. H. Donnelley 116.52
Thomas, Annie—Glaser, Rohrer & Co. 152.71
Vetter, Henry—Swift & Co., Inc. 961.70
Wm. Rashall Piano Co., Inc.—S. I. Wetzeus 312.96
Windsor Land & Improvement Co., Martin, Joseph, and Isidor Rosenbeck—Cities Development Co. 787.74
Wise, Franklyn M.—F. R. Stadler 287.67
Same—Same 405.67
Same—Same 405.67
Wolff, Marks, and Wm. C. Dewey—M. Kaufman 399.01
Williams, John D.—Molyneux-Hill 881.45
Yale, Mine, H.—J. J. Romano 397.90

Bronx County.

Barnett, Jacob—L. Tuttelman, as executor 473.00
Brown, Mary—Geo. Smith ..... 8.
Feldman 163.85
Crane, Thomas I.—S. Thomason 850.84
Charmats, Bernard—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corporation 328.06
Crockett, Robert A. and Archibald Hamilton—A. Friedrich 248.13
Crane, Thomas I., and John F. Mahoney—S. Thomason 858.00
Fox, Michael—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corporation 31.74
Gallagher, William D.—Same 43.01
Gamache, Joseph—C. E. Gates & Co. 381.58
Holmes, Edith—People, &c., State of New York 500.00
Hoker, Marcus—I. Kohn 84.85
Jackson, Harry C. and H. C. Jackson Realty Co.—A. Davis et al. 481.87
Levin, Barnet, and Samuel Cohen—I. Beller et al. 114.29
Hirsch, Moses, and Lena Weinstein-Mufson 331.22
Prizyon, Hyman—V. Valence et al. 80.44
Riley, Hugh A.—Detroit Cadillac Car Co. 274.08
Wood, Oscar—People, &c., State of New York 500.00
Worth, Carrie—C. M. Watson 375.03
Same—Same 741.33

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Dorfman, Louis—D. Bernstein, June 29, 1914 ..... $216.24
Dorfman, Joseph A. and Louis—Union Exchange National Bank, Dec. 31, 1912 ..... 188.72
Gurr, Charles—M. Sulsberger, June 22, 1912 ..... 224.72
Nelson, Albert G.—Liebman & Sanford Co., Dec. 12, 1911 ..... 107.80
Pech, Charles J.—H. Kaplan, June 14, 1916 ..... 128.31
Somermon, Nathan and Florence Gray—People, &c., Sept. 8, 1916 ..... 500.00
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—K. W. Morris, Aug. 19, 1914, vacated 6,957.20
Same—H. C. E. Morris, Aug. 19, 1914, vacated 11,416.60

In Bronx County.

Amabile, Thomas—C. A. Arnstein, July 7, 1914 ..... $69.72
Reynolds, Frederick—D. Ryan, June 27, 1916 ..... 70.72
Tehamann, Reinhold—M. Tehamann, June 17, 1916 ..... 75.97

English Venetians

Planning to simulate the finest satin, the Hollins Mill in England recently experimented with the Marquise de Luxe finish on a finer cloth than had theretofore been. The result was a stunning imitation of a three dollar satin, but the cost was too high for popularity. Still, it furnishes an opportunity for a few garment manufacturers to substitute for silk linings. We have left 2178 yards, 54 inches wide. Price $1.05.

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO.
TEL. 80 MAD. SQ. 44 EAST 23 ST.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BLACK SILKS

The largest and most complete stock at popular prices in the world.

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Get Your Money Out of "Prison."

Use OUR money while yours is doing "time." Bring your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS to us for advances and you lower the bars that keep you from tied-up capital.

Investigate our NEW and FAIRER system. By basing BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, instead of collateral, WE SAVE YOU 20%. We do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect. Write:

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You can discount your "long-term" accounts and receive cash immediately. We wait for your customers to pay. You work with the cash received.

Have our Representative call, or phone for particulars.

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The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For *The Ladies' Home Journal*
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

THE WHEELS

of your business, Mr. Manufacturer, may be stopped for lack of capital. Let us help you start them going again. Our system of making advances on your outstanding accounts and merchandise is worth investigating.
Write or phone to have representative call.
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Appraised, Purchased, Sold.
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ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
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COTTON WASH FABRICS

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Owing to prevailing conditions orders placed now ensure a decided saving and prompt deliveries.

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A National Institution

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

Public Auction Fur Sales
St. Louis, U. S. A.
Will Offer for Sale by Auction at the
Funsten Fur Exchange, St. Louis, U. S. A.
Beginning Wednesday, September 20th, 1916,
The Following Goods viz:

For the Account of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
2,000 Dressed, Dyed & Machined Alaska Fur Seal Skins
420 Blue Foxes — 20 White Foxes

For the account of other shippers.

420	Northwest Coast Raw Seals	2200	Guanacos
153	Dressed and Dyed Seals	55000	Moles
78	Russian Sables	2300	Persians
500	Silver Foxes	33000	Russian Squirrels
250	Blue Foxes	2500	Fitch
2200	Cross Foxes	12500	Kolinsky
1000	White Foxes	770	Moufflon
10400	Red Foxes	3273	Dressed Kid Crosses
2000	Grey Foxes	1742	Dyed Kid Crosses
2600	Kitt Foxes	22000	Australian Opossum
5200	Argentine Foxes	6200	Wombats
11	Sea Otters	10200	Wallaby
1300	Fishers	1179	Dog Mats
14500	Lynx	413	Weasels (Chinese)
46000	Mink	675000	Muskrats
14000	Beavers	275000	Muskrats (Southern)
10800	Martens	8000	Muskrats (Black)
70000	Ermine	86000	Skunk
7500	Grey Back Weasels	95000	Opossum
8000	Brown Weasels	48000	Raccoons
1600	Bears	3200	Otters
49	Musk Ox	4200	Leopard Cats
9400	Wolf	25800	House Cats
6200	Badgers	24000	Civet Cats
528	Chinchillas	8700	Ringtail Cats
28800	Nutrias	4700	Lynx Cats
520	Pounds of Beaver Castors	7500	Wild Cats
		400	Wolverines

SUNDRIES DRESSED & DYED FURS

Prompt Day . . . . . October 12th, 1916

Goods will be on show at our warerooms, 1st & Olive Sts., St. Louis, on and after September 12th. Buyers have as usual 4 months from Prompt Day to clear their goods.

For further information and order of sale apply to

George B. Herzig Co., Inc., Agents
39-41 W. 29th St., N. Y.

WAISTS
Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Chiffons and Novelty Stripes
$27.00 to $54.00
Cotton Waists $9.00

DRESSES
SERGES $3.75 to $11.50 SILK

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. at Broadway

Broadcloth Velveteen & Wool Velour Suits
$13 to $18
Hirsch & Bro.
153-159 W. 27th St.

BOYS' SWEATERS
Worsted, Plaited, Rough Neck Collars, $1.12 & Doz.
To close out.
See Our Fibre and Brushed Knitwear
PHONE ORCHARD 9616 FOR SAMPLES.
Navy Knitting Mills, 54 Canal St.

Suits to Retail at $25.
Bernard Bloom & Bro.
14-16 East 33rd St.

$18 Per Doz. and Up WAISTS $18 Per Doz. and Up
NOVELTY AND PLAIN TAFFETAS
Immediate Deliveries
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23rd St. Tel. Gramercy 3395

BROADWAY VELVETS
BLACK AND ALL COLORS AT 70c. PER YARD
MAX FEIST
52-54 West 38th Street

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars, $6.50
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
N. Y. Coat Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SUITS $10.75 Up
The Biggest Values the Market Offers
—Delivery Immediate—
COOPER & GRAPES, 143 W. 28th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES 2 to 6 Years 6 to 14 Years
Ginghams, $4.50 up. Corduroys and all-wool Serge, $24 doz. up.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
S. Rosenman & Co.,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—Open to buy for cash 100 pieces all-wool chiffon Panama, black and navy, at the right price. P. J. Barash, 56 West 20th St. Phone 5359 Chelsea.

CLOAKS.—Boston Store, Chicago, A. Harris, open for jobs in women's, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, raincoats; also children's coats, dresses, raincapes for postmen. 44 East 23d St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at velour, mixture, and novelty coats; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobs wanted for cash. Room 3,004, 112 East 19th St. Phone Gramercy 3209.

DRESSES.—Evening and dancing; open to place orders on smart dresses. Twelfth floor, 25 West 31st.

DRESSES wanted for cash; 500 cloth and silk. Levine, 140 West 36th St.

JOBBER looking at samples of coats and suits, new styles. 9th floor, 25 West 31st.

PACIFIC SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy, 36 or 54 inch; also open for Anderson's ginghams. The Mortimer Company, 200 5th Av.

PANTS.—Want khaki pants or goods; bath robes and smoking jackets; large or small quantities. Box 39, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash any quantity of P. P. L. Poplin in dark, navy, and green. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av. Phone Farragut 9042.

SATIN. — Cotton-back satin and Ottoman; open to buy large quantity. L 224 Times Downtown.

SATIN.—Wanted, 50 pieces good satin, all colors. Call morning, Room 518, 500 5th Av.

SERGE.—We are placing stock orders on a cash basis for street, serge and party dresses of the better grades daily to 5:30. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

SERGES wanted; manufacturer will pay spot cash for Juilliards, 54221 navy. Phone Chelsea 7224.

SUITS, &c.—Wanted, for spot cash, 1,000 pairs men's pants, $9 to $12 dozen; 500 men's suits at $4; submit samples and swatches, Meyer's Dept. Store, 404-414 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

VELOURS.—American; quality 544; all colors wanted; also broadcloth. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Farragut 596.

WAIST.—Miss Vincent, The Baily Co.; Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs of waists; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMERICAN VELOUR, style 544, immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH, velours, F. & H.'s, American; Juilliards, Amoskeag, Pacifics, serges, cotton back satins, Pau-de-Cygnes, all colors to close. Mad. Sq. 6777.

BUTTONS.—Closing out odd lots laces, trimmings, buttons, braids, ornaments, ribbons, &c. William Solomon, Fourth Floor, 134 Spring St.

CHEVIOT For Sale.—American's 6361 coating cheviot, all colors, at $1.47 ½ 10-10; Sidney Blumenthal's silk nutria at $4.50 a yard, Hudson seal at $6.25 a yard. Telephone Farragut 3866.

CHIFFON VELVET, Cheney Bros., all colors. G 30 Times.

COATS.—Attractive job lots of women's, misses', and children's Winter coats; women's and misses' Winter suits and skirts; women's, misses', and children's Winter dresses; also silk and cotton waists. Full sample lines at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

COATS.—All-wool sport coats and big variety of mixtures, fancy plaids, and American velours; immediate delivery. Klepper Brothers, 56 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers, at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex. Kogut & Co., 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Flapper coats for the hard to fit girls; snap line in the market; inspection invited. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush in plain and fur-trimmed and fur effects for immediate delivery. F. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS.—"Sports" and other mixtures, all wool, $8.95 up. Neumann, 11 East 20th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Caricul and Thibets from $2.75 up. F. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Suits, wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Large stock; immediate delivery; all prices. Slater, 114 West 20th St.

COTTON PLUSHES, black and colors, and silk velours de Nord. G 29 Times.

CUTTING MACHINES.—Eastman No. 2371; speed, 2,500; volt, 110; ampere, 2; straight knife, 7½-inch blade; good condition; also cutting table, 80 feet long, 30 inches wide, with rail inlaid and rolling wagon for same; good bargains. Levy & Bernhard, 37 Union Square West.

DRESS GOODS.—High-grade corduroy dress goods fabrics, lot No. 9528, about 125 pieces 91-inch in black, brown, navy, and green; also lots Nos. 9522 to 9527, about 4,000 yards 49 to 50 inches wide, in blue, brown, black, and green. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; jobs only. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. No. 4408, all shades 54221, black and green; prompt delivery. Madison Square 9714.

FUR TRIMMING.—Specializing in fine skunk and Hudson seal only; skunk, $13.50 doz.; Hudson seal, $8 doz. Aarons, telephone 4765 Bryant.

GEORGETTE.—Want to buy a lot of georgette crepe; all colors. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

GEORGETTES.—Immediate delivery; $1.20 and $1.25; all colors. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—American 930 black serge; 312-4 cheviots, all colors. Farragut 3640.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SKIRTS, 500, to close out; serge mixtures, checks, and discarded samples, at $1.25. H. R. Schwartz, 13 West 20th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; imported and domestic. 3358 Mad. Square.

SUITS.—Only Amoskeag, all wool, double warp, pleated serge suit in New York, $6; other wonderful values; see, compare. M. J. Myers, 135 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$15.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS, DRESSES.—130 ladies; big bargain. Call immediately. Rosen, 110 W. 117th.

TWILLS.—All wool India twills 30, 42, 48 inches. Farley Harvey Co., 103 Franklin St. Franklin 1390.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery cotton, crepe waists; madras, linens, and voiles. Tel. Gramercy 2600.

WAISTS.—For immediate delivery, voiles, cotton, crepes, madras, and linen waists. Citron Bros., 30 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Contractors for Georgette crepe waists. Milady Waist Co., 37 West 20th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTORS with 30 machines desires work on ladies' waists. Call Spring 9245.

SALESMAN, &c.—Experienced silk man wants engagement; raw silk yarn fabric salesman, assistant to mill representative, or position requiring practical knowledge silks. D 186 Times.

SILK WAIST SALESMAN with following New England and Middle West, is open for line on commission. F 43 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants strong line from manufacturer for the large N. Y. City trade; commission basis. F 22 Times.

SALESMAN.—Hair ornaments; experienced; Middle West; liberal salary, commission. Stacy, 901 Broadway.

SALESMAN on commission basis for silk waist line; $2.25 up. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retailers Are After Linens.

So keen is the demand for linens on the part of retailers now in this market, or who have been here in the recent past, that stocks in the houses that cater to this trade are said to be practically melting away. One wholesale concern, after doing a record business last month, has already sold as much goods so far this month as in all of September, 1915. All classes of merchandise that usually sell at this season of the year are moving freely, and there is considerable advance business being placed for Spring by the retailers where the wholesalers are willing to look that far ahead at this time in the face of the rise in prices. That prices are steadily going up, especially on the heavier goods, is by no means fiction. It was said yesterday, for instance, that a certain table damask, which last Spring was sold by a Belfast mill at 90 cents a yard, is now being quoted by salesmen for the same mill, to be made up, at $1.30. In certain quarters it is said that the jobbing demand for dress linens, for Spring delivery, is showing considerable of an increase over that of this time a year ago.

Collections Are Excellent.

The country is in a prosperous condition generally, if the way the smaller and medium-sized retailers are paying their bills can be accepted as an indication of it. An executive of one of the big local jobbing concerns said yesterday that collections during August had been excellent, and that there was every indication that the same would be true of this and next month's. There is an occasional weak spot, like in that part of the South which was recently visited by devastating floods, but for the most part the retailers were said apparently to be selling their merchandise and to be willing to meet their financial obligations promptly.

Coarse Cottons Much Called For.

The call for heavy gray cottons in this market yesterday, especially for drills and sheetings, was the heaviest in some time. Practically all of the goods in question, if not all, were wanted for this year's delivery. Wide drills sold to a considerable extent, business being done on these weights of 37-inch goods of this kind: 2.75s at 10¼ cents; 3-yards, 9¼ cents; 3.25s, 8¾ cents; 3.50s, 8¼ cents, and 3.95s, 7¼ cents. The bag trade was active on heavy sheetings, 40-inch, 3.75-yard goods selling, among others, at the full price for 1916 delivery. The market on 40-inch 2.50s, which were also sold, was 10½ cents, while 9¼ cents was paid for 40-inch 2.85s. The high cost of long staple cotton, together with the resultant strong prices on the cloths and the sold-up condition of most of the mills, prevented active trading in fine-yarn goods.

Burlap Demand Improves.

While business could hardly be called large, an improved demand for burlaps was reported in this market yesterday, with prices growing firmer in sympathy with the trend of the market at Dundee and Calcutta. Spot and nearby goods were scarce, and it was said that any signs of real buying activity would probably sent the market up several points. Heavy goods seemed to be the most wanted yesterday. Cables from abroad reported jute for September shipments on the basis of the recent high figure of £34 10s per ton. These were the prices quoted on standard forty-inch goods for spot and nearby arrival: 7½-ounce, 6.80c; 8-ounce, 6.95c; 10-ounce, 8.20@8.25c, and 10½-ounce, 8.35@8.40c.

Mohairs Prove Big Sellers.

At the office of one of the representative makers of mohair fabrics it was said yesterday that sales of mohairs for next Spring and Summer have run 300 per cent. above the figures of last year. Some cancellations have been received, but this is ascribed chiefly to the unsettled state among the clothiers who have not obtained quite the demand for this Fall's merchandise that they expected. In the mohair and cotton mixtures, worsted tropicals and other Summer fabrics the demand has proved beyond that of last year. In one instance quoted, that of a Baltimore clothier who sent out a salesman on a pre-season trip through the South, orders received from the retailers were for much more than usual. One clothier put himself down for $6,500 worth of merchandise, who last year bought only $2,000 worth.

Printcloths Were Rather Quiet.

There was not a great deal doing in the gray goods market yesterday so far as printcloths were concerned. Prices were more or less firmly maintained by first hands on goods for delivery during the remainder of this year, but there were reported on second-hand stuff in the market at concessions of a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent. Until this merchandise is cleaned up—there is not thought to be much of it—really active business with first hands can hardly be expected. Among the day's business were sales of 39-inch 72-76s at 8¼ cents, and of 38½-inch 60-48s at 5½ cents, both for this year's delivery. Twenty-seven-inch 64-60s sold at 4½ cents for similar shipment. These were prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¾@8¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼@6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¼@8¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¼@6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	7¾@8c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¼@6¾c
39-inch, 60-44s	6¼@6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾@6c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¾@7c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¼@4¾c

*Asked.

Slack Put to Trying Out Process.

Some garment manufacturers have noticed a slackening in the demand of late. Retail buyers do not appear to be so concerned as they were over their future supplies of merchandise. One reason put forward to explain the situation is that the retail merchants want to see what the effect of the extremely high prices is on the public before going into the market to purchase their entire wants. If this is true, the buyers will be in the market with further orders as soon as they have been assured of the sentiment among their customers. Another explanation of the falling off in business is that buyers and salesmen were afraid to be caught away from home in case the threatened railroad strike had been called.

An Excuse for Canceling.

The cloak and suit manufacturers in some instances are trying out flimsy excuses for canceling goods they have ordered, but do not want. One mill agent yesterday received a letter in which he was asked to cancel a certain order because the goods ran an inch shorter than the regulation 54 inches. Ordinarily this slight deviation would cause the manufacturer not a moment's thought. It might necessitate a somewhat different arrangement of patterns, but otherwise would bring no other trouble. The mill representative said that he has known times when the demand for merchandise was so great that the garment manufacturer would not complain if the goods ran 40 inches instead of 54.

Dress Goods Not So Active.

The trade in dress goods has taken a quieter trend lately. Mill agents put the present condition of the market down to the high prices that are being asked. From the style standpoint there has not been much change. For the late Winter trade the garment manufacturers are taking rough finished goods on the velour order. For next Spring the principal dress goods being sold are serges and poiret twills. The latter construction is described as between a serge and a gabardine. Quite a quantity of sport goods is being sold. Plaids and stripes seem equally popular in goods of this character. In colors the staple shades, such as navies, blacks, and greens, are being sought, and the range of novelty colors is wider. Among those popular at the present time are jade green, wisteria, ruby, gold, and canary.

WAR TREBLES EXPORT OF MEAT TO EUROPE

1,339,000,000 Pounds Shipped Abroad Last Year, Against 455,000,000 in 1914.

BEEF SHOWS LARGER JUMP

Drain on American Supply Felt the More Because of Falling Off in the Number of Cattle.

The enormous increase in American exports of meat due to the European war was set forth yesterday in a statement issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. Foreign demand for meat is making a great inroad upon the available supply in the United States. The bank's statement notes that despite the marked decrease in the number of food animals of the country, the export of meats has trebled since the beginning of the war, and of beef alone is ten times as much as before hostilities.

The compilation shows that the exports of meats of all kinds, which aggregated 455,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914, the year immediately preceding the war, were 885,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 1,339,000,000 pounds in 1916.

This increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the total meat exports in the first year of the war and 200 per cent. in the second year, when compared with the exports of the year immediately preceding hostilities is, however, trifling when compared with the increase in exports of beef alone. The quantity of fresh beef exported jumped from 6,400,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914 to 170,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 231,000,000 pounds in 1916. The fresh beef shipments of 1915 were thirty-six times as much as in 1914. In the two years of the war the fresh beef exports have been twenty-nine times as much as in the two years immediately preceding the war.

Of beef of all kinds the exports of 1916 were practically ten times as much as those of 1914, having been for 1916 320,000,000 pounds, against 35,000,000 pounds in 1914. In the two years of war the exports of beef of all kinds have been 597,000,000 pounds, against 78,500,000 pounds in the two years preceding, or eight times as much in the two years of war as in the preceding two years of peace. It was pointed out by the bank that this large demand upon the beef supply of the country was most striking in view of the fact that the supply of beef cattle in the United States was now only about two-thirds as much per capita of population as a decade ago. Before the war this decline in the number of domestic beef cattle led to a big falling off in exports.

Notwithstanding the record exports the last two years, there was a pronounced falling off in imports of beef, the 1916 fiscal year's entries amounting to only 71,000,000 pounds, against 180,000,000 pounds in 1914.

The increase in exports of meats occurred almost exclusively in the movements to the countries at war. Great Britain, in the fiscal year 1916, took 117,000,000 pounds of beef; France, 40,000,000 pounds, and Italy, one-fifth of this year, 48,000,000 pounds. Pork exports also showed a marked increase, although not as great as those of beef, having been in 1916 998,000,000 pounds, against 597,000,000 pounds in 1915, and 411,000,000 pounds in 1914.

The significant statement is made that in the year preceding the war there were no exports of fresh beef to Great Britain, France, or Italy. The value of all meats exported in the fiscal year 1916 was $181,000,000, against $62,752,000 in 1914; these figures being of meat only, and not including lard, tallow, oleo oil, and other meat products of this character. Exports of salmon, of which the supply is just now reported as showing a great fall, were 152,052,000 pounds in 1916, against 87,751,000 pounds in 1914, the movements to Great Britain alone being in 1916 110,107,000 pounds.

The report showed that the unusual demand of Europe for meats was not confined to the United States. Canada's exports of beef in her fiscal year 1916 were about five times as great as in 1914, while those of Argentina and Australia also showed large increases.

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Lumber and Furniture Were Among the Articles Considered.

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The board declined to reverse the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on ornamental feathers imported by S. Stern, New York. A protest by W. White, Detroit, was overruled, as the importer failed to put in an appearance at the trial, or submit any evidence. An unsupported claim by Fenatierer & Ruhe, New York, also was overruled.

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Efforts to Secure Their Release Not Marked by Success.

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Wyvell, who was armed with credentials showing him to be a special representative of the State Department, went abroad two or three months ago, and he was reported yesterday, by a man just returned from London, as getting little satisfaction from the officials in Downing Street. Mr. Wyvell, it was understood, was allowed to file a large number of claims on which action had long been delayed. Here the matter rested, as the British officials stated that final recommendations would have to be made by the officials of the Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Wyvell's mission was pointed out in the importing trade yesterday as showing the uselessness under present conditions of sending over to England either official or private representatives. Mr. Wyvell is coming home on the St. Paul, due here Saturday.

MUST PURIFY ITS SEWAGE.

Westchester County Ordered to Build a Filtration Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Deputy United States Marshal James S. Meng of Manhattan served a notice today from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on Chairman Charles D. Millard and members of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors and Manager John J. Brown of the Bronx Valley Trunk Sewer Commission, to the effect that the United States Government would bring suit to force the removal of the sewage pipes in the Hudson River at Yonkers unless the county built a filtration plant.

The Secretary of War set forth that in 1912, when the Government brought a suit against the Bronx Valley Sewer Commissioners, the action was dismissed upon the signing of a stipulation that the commission would purify the sewage before it reached the Hudson River.

On motion of Supervisor Edward P. Bafrett the notice was referred to the County Attorney and Sewer Committee. It is believed the Government's action will cost the county thousands of dollars.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Forty-nine corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $2,021,500. They include:

Mark & Hawolle, Inc., Shoreham, manufacturing chemists, pharmacists, $1,000,000; H. M. Simon, D. F. Hixon, A. W. Varian, Shoreham.

Fiato Co., Inc., autos, motor vehicles, garages, $200,000; J. H. Roach, C. Hopton, I. Fiato, 591 Amsterdam Av.

Mohawk Veneer Co., Inc., Salisbury Centerwood products, $80,000; R. Z. and E. R. Morrison, T. McCabe, Salamanca.

Classic Film Corporation, motion picture films, stereopticons, projecting machines, $200,000; V. De Linsky, G. B. Sears, J. A. Turner, 352 West 46th St.

Unique Brass Foundry Co., Inc., Buffalo, foundry, metallurgy, $100,000; W. T. Stewart, S. M. and W. G. Grove, Buffalo.

Warren G. Daniel, Inc., promote, finance, broker in stocks and bonds, commodities, $50,000; B. Hilstrom, R. N. Bond, W. C. Daniel, Little Falls.

Presturn Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, metal articles for wearing apparel, carriages, autos, street cars, $50,000; E. P. Bannigan, J. Kane M. V. O'Malley, 404 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

Aldred-Hunter Linen Mills, Inc., Lockport, linen, union, cotton, table damask, napkins, towels, crashes, $36,000; J. J. Hunter, W. and J. J. Eldred, 142 Ontario St., Lockport.

Lindstrom Mfg. Co., Inc., steel, iron specialties, warehousing, $30,000; C. R. Rothwell, T. Haight, E. P. Snyder, 554 Third St., Brooklyn.

Parkway Industrial Building Corp., Buffalo, realty, merchandise, property, $50,000; A. W. Lytle, H. M. Cary, S. B. Botsford, Buffalo.

Maccar Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, hotels, $30,000; F. Duffy, J. M. Tracy, A. T. McCafferty, 1,330 Union St., Brooklyn.

Finkelstein's, Inc., Albany, merchandise, $15,000; E. B. Sanford, P. Holland, M. Finkelstein, 791 Myrtle Av., Albany.

Sound View Heights, Inc., Oyster Bay, goods, wares, merchandise, contracting, $10,000; H. M. Summers, V. L. and A. M. Bayles, Oyster Bay.

Charles Geisert, Inc., grains, cereals, flour, food products, $10,000; H. Holmes, A. M. and C. Geisert, 7 West 43d St.

L. & H. Organic Products Co., Inc., dyes, intermediates, chemicals, $10,000; D. D. Radcliffe, N. P. Guttman, H. L. Lobsenz, 433 East 51st St.

Niagara Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto repair and equipment station, $10,000; W. E. M. L., and H. J. Parsons, 510 Connecticut St., Buffalo.

Ballou & Sanders, Inc., job broad silks, $10,000; M. Wiesenfeld, N. Sanders, H. Ballou, 18 West 22d St.

Warren Chair Seat Mfg. Co., Inc., chair seats, $10,000; L. and E. Rosenbaum, M. Shulman, 24 Wooster St.

V. Co., Inc., realty, builders, general contractors, $10,000; M. A. L., and J. Vecchio, 1,085 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

The Jean Joseph Realty Co., Inc., realty, broker, $10,000; M. Greenberger, S. Mitchell, J. Kahn, 221 East 60th St.

Mount Vernon Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, cleaning, dyeing apparel, $10,000; E. B. Wolf, S. Futerausky, B. Adams, 500 West 171st St.

The Hygrade Apartments Co., Inc., Jamaica, realty, brokerage, agency, construction, managerial, $10,000; C. Spearman, E. and P. Connolly, Shelton Av., Jamaica.

Scenic Renovating Corporation of America, scenery production, renovation, cleaning, dyeing, $10,000; S. A. Langerur, S. J. Jarvis, A. Mirsky, 238 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Big Falls Paper Co., Inc., Rock City Falls, paper products, $10,000; F. P. Leggett, M. J. Burch, T. F. A. Webb, 1 Park St., Amsterdam.

Automatic Ruling Co., Inc., paper, products, ruling, binding, perforating paper, $10,000; Lutts, L. North, 1,078 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Wager Bus Line, Inc., Mount Vernon, transportation, auto bus operators, $5,000; these figures being for incorporation only, and not including land, tallow, oleo oil, and other meat products of this character. Exports of salmon, of which the supply is just now reported as showing a great fall, were 152,052,000 pounds in 1916, against 87,751,000 pounds in 1914, the movements to Great Britain alone being in 1916 110,107,000 pounds.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:31|Sun sets..6:18|Moon sets..6:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:42	8:03	1:51	1:58
Governors Island	8:16	8:36	2:05	2:32
Hell Gate	10:22	10:42	3:46	4:13

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 11.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, Sept. 2.
SS Antonio Lopez, Cadiz, Aug. 30.
SS Burmese Prince, La Pallice, Aug. 29.
SS Irvington Court, Havre, Aug. 26.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Sept. 6.
SS St. Andree, Matanzas, Aug. 28.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Sept. 5.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 11.
SS Oreland, Havre, Aug. 27.
SS Ben Nevis, La Pallice, Aug. 24.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, Sept. 4.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
SS Miner, Norfolk, Sept. 10.
SS Chalkydon, Marseilles, Aug. 26.
SS Francis Hanify, Havana, Sept. 7.
SS Urna, Lisbon, Aug. 22.
SS Springbank, Plymouth, E., Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Manhattan	London	Aug. 31
Chicago City	Bristol	Aug. 28
Kaupanger	Palermo	Aug. 22
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 9
Lampasas	Tampa	Sept. 8
Lonape	Jacksonville	Sept. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Atlantian	London	Aug. 30
Morton Hall	Calcutta	Aug. 22
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 3
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 9
Mandeville	Kingston	Sept. 6

DUE THURSDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Kroonland	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 9
Carrillo	Kingston	Sept. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Florizel	Halifax	Sept. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 11
El Paso	Galveston	Sept. 8
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 8
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Lyngenafjord	Christiansand	Aug. 28
Dominic	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Tapajos	Bahia	Aug. 23
Moreni	Kirkwall	Sept. 5
Venezia	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
El Dia	Galveston	Sept. 9

DUE SATURDAY.

Napoli	Naples	Sept. 1
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 13
San Giovanni	Naples	Aug. 31

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Sept. 9
*Regina D. Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 6
Nixaola	Belize	Sept. 9
Esperanza	Havana	Sept. 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Sept. 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Keyvive, Guiana	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Ringorg, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephan Park	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Afghan Prince, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Poeldyk, Rotterdam		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Quinda, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Coma, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Creston Hall, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gregory, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corossi, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Edith, Grenada	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mennon, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Hurbn, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Valeria, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Neordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 11.

SS Touraine, Bordeaux to New York, was signalled; time and distance not given; due 13, afternoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, SEPT. 11.

SS Pioneer, Copenhagen to New York, was 580 miles E. of Nantucket at 7 P. M., 10th.

SS Moonlite, Quebec to New York, was 25 miles S. S. E. of Sable Island at 6 P. M., 10th.

SS Philadelphia, Lasuyra to New York, was 1,004 miles S. at 7 P. M., 10th.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 42 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 5 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 106 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 49 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 470 miles S. at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 8 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York passed Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Nunanar, Nipe to New York, was 610 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 410 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 391 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Nueces, Gal

NEW YORK.

LAKE PLACID
AN AUTUMN PARADISE
ADIRONDACKS

In all the world there is no place like Lake Placid for a Delightful Autumn holiday.

All forms of sports and diversions, captivating scenery, invigorating air and all modern hotel comforts at special Autumn rates.
ROUND TRIP RAILROAD TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Through Pullman Sleeping Cars direct via the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES and DELAWARE AND HUDSON SYSTEM.

Thomas Healy's famous orchestra from his By-the-Sea at Long Beach is now playing at the

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HARTSDALE, N. Y.

Forty minutes by auto from Thomas Healy's Hatconades at Broadway and 38th Street, New York City.

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Sea Gate, New York Harbor.
Open till Nov. 1st. Special rates for September. Table unsurpassed. Service perfect. Rooms with baths. Ten minutes to Manhattan. Bathing, boating, fishing.
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MILLBROOK, N. Y.
60 Miles from New York.
Open until November.

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KAATERSKILL CLOVE.

New York—Long Island.

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NEW JERSEY.

Ideal Home for Fall and Winter
Hotel Montclair
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ONE HOUR DOWN TOWN
VACATION & DAILY COMFORT

HOTEL ALVORD
BRICK CHURCH STATION
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
A. B. ALVORD, Manager.

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Caldwell, N. J.
Autumn Days in Quiet Home Life.
Motor Routes. Golf. Tennis. Music.

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THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Lofty Hotel.
On Beach.
American and European Plans.
Sun Parlors and Private Baths.
Capacity, 600. Rates Moderate.
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COTTAGES and CASINO
Choicest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA DANCING
Capacity 600. Booklet, Rates

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Ownership Management
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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Capacity Increased. Location Unsurpassed.
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Best of All—Everything
Service, Comfort, Quality
Accessible to Everything
Open All the Year
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Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

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Directly Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevators; superior table. Special Sept. rates 2. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

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Ocean Front. Elevator, private baths. Special Fall rates; open all year. C. D. PAINTER.

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Arquam Lake, Holderness, N. H.
Special Rates for September.

Lake Winnipesaukee & Lake Sunapee.
A vacation region without a rival in the splendor of its Summer pleasures. Write N. E. Div. 171 Trains, for booklets Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
All outdoor sports, good music. Very fine cuisine. Open all year. Booklet.
Direct NOWARD E. WINS, Manager.

DROWNS AS HUNDREDS WATCH

Policeman and Guards Unable to Save Two Menat Coney Island.

While hundreds watched on the beach and from automobiles at the foot of Ocean Parkway yesterday morning two young men were drowned in the surf at Coney Island after one had tried to rescue the other, and a third man, who had gone to their aid, was nearly carried under with them. The surf was heavy yesterday, and the two men were first seen to be in trouble when they were about 400 feet from shore. The younger suddenly threw up his arms and sank. The other dived and brought him up in a few seconds. Then the crowd saw the younger man throw both arms around his rescuer's neck, and both sank from sight.

James Dustin, manager of the Parkway Baths, jumped into the water and got to the point where the struggling men had reached the surface again. He disentangled the older man from the other, but by this time is swimmer was panic-stricken and crowded Dustin, so that they, in turn, sank together. Dustin was forced to break his hold to identify and the swimmer drifted out of his reach. Mounted Patrolman Heagney drove his horse into the surf, but the animal, who has done the trick many times before, would not face the heavy surf and bucked and scrambled ashore.

John McGennis, a guard at the Municipal Baths, dived and recovered the body of the elder youth, but half an hour's work with the pumpator failed to restore him to consciousness. McGennis found the other body an hour later, after diving 100 feet from the spot where the first was found. Both bodies were taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

The bodies were removed to the Coney Island Morgue, where Mr. Dustin identified them. Under Washington Heights Police Station Sergeant Harris, of the Fifty-fourth Precinct, found letters in the pockets of the same address.

COURT CALENDARS.

CRIMINAL.

Southern District.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—No

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Seabury, J.—

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—

TRIAL TERM—Assigned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Assigned for the term

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d Street

Tel. 7240 Columbus **Tel. 7240 Columbus**

A Selected List of Apartments

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive, Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,200 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street, Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,800 to $2,200.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue, Southwest Corner 92d Street.
5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $2,000.

Catherine
1 West 69th St., North Corner Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$1,100 to $1,400.

Luxor
600 West 115th St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
3-4-5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,300.

Westover
391 West End Avenue, Near 79th Street.
8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,700.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Lucania
235 West 71st St., Between B'way & West End Av.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 & $1,600.

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

349 West 85th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,200 to $1,400.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West, Near 97th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,600.

La Grange
1 West 81st St., North Corner Central Park West.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

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498 West End Av.
S. E. Corner 84th St.
One of the Finest Apartment Houses on the Avenue
Has every modern improvement; up to date in all details.
For Lease,
A Few 7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths
AT EXCEPTIONALLY REASONABLE RENTAL
Extra Large Closet Space. Management of Owner.
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Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

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201 WEST 121ST ST.,
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REMODELED BUILDING.
Every modern improvement. Highest type of elevators and latest style of decoration; panelled walls, and most attractive electric fixtures.
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Adjoining N. W. Cor. of 121st St.
Most attractive apartment on 7th Ave. Must be seen to be appreciated. Every modern improvement.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $900 to $1,000.
Representative on premises, or
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Now Ready for Occupancy
SANFORD ARMS
Cor. of Sanford and Central Avenues, Flushing, L. I.
An unusually attractive building, with every city convenience at hand. Something new in plan of construction for suburban dwellers that surpasses anything attempted before in Flushing. One visit will convince. Two blocks from L. I. Railroad Station.
APARTMENTS OF 5 & 6 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS, $660 TO $1,100
Send for Booklet showing full plans, size of rooms, etc. For further particulars consult Agent on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
BROADWAY & 79TH ST., N. Y. Tel. SCHUYLER 9700.

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104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next. $1,800 to $2,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

EDMUND FRANCIS COURT
N. E. Cor. 126th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
New high-class 10-story fireproof apartment, one block from Morningside Park, and overlooking Columbia University Campus.
3-4-5-6 Rooms at Very Moderate Rentals
Easy transit facilities. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
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6 Nassau St. Phone 2238 John.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Prasada
86 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
South corner of 68th St., overlooking Central Park.
A home beautiful throughout.
Large rooms and closets.
Every modern improvement.
Cold refrigeration.
10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $2,750.

46 West 73d St.
Private House Block.
One apartment to a floor.
Living room 14x21; dining room 15x22.
All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion.
Beautifully decorated throughout.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $3,000.
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Agents,
B'way & 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

Non-Housekeeping
2100 Broadway At 73d Street
The Sherman—fronting Sherman Square, Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—the most central and convenient location in the city.
2 & 3 Large Rooms & Bath
with elevator, telephone and maid service.
Rents $900 to $1,200
Meals served in apartment when desired.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
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Telephone—Columbus 6314

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Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
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The Hudson Fulton
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

CORNER
Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

The Halsworth
645 West End Av.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new type 12-story Apartment Houses in the exclusive west side residential section. All outside rooms, one block from Subway Station, with additional large receptional room.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
$1900 to $2000.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story Apartment House. One block from 90th Street Subway Station. Southern exposure; every room an outside room; abundance of light and air.
8 & 9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS,
$1900 to $2300.

Representative at each house, or
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207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS 2 BATHS
Extra Servants' Rooms.
Day and Night Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,350 TO $1,650
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1203—Bryant.

"SHROPSHIRE" APARTMENTS
TWO ROOMS & BATH
ALSO STUDIOS
$40 to $60 Monthly—Yearly lease
Near Subway & L Express Station
136-138 WEST 65th ST

152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH $800 TO $1200.
4 ROOMS WITH BATH $900 TO $1500.
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS $1400 TO $1800
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agent,
185 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

The Rockingham
Southeast Corner
Broadway & 56th St.
Sunny Corner Apartment
8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
7 Room Apts..$1,100-$1,300
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
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31 West 11th St.
THE SUMNER
Only doctor's five-room apartment.

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room and bath suite.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

The HAMPTONS
201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
ALMORDECAI & SON

Morningside Park Apartments
MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING.
5 Rooms, $60-$65
6 Rooms, $70-$75 7 Rooms, $80-$85
Facing most picturesque park in Manhattan.
40 Morningside Ave., N. E. CORNER W. 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Av., 6 ROOMS $50-$65
at 127th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
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80 West 92d St.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, SINGLE FLAT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS; REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD; CONVENIENT TO "L" AND SUBWAY; $42.

2,880 BROADWAY CORNER 113TH ST.
9 Elegant rooms and two baths; elevator service; all improvements; exceptional value. **$1,400 $1,600**

Prince's Court
3030 Broadway, Cor. 144th St.
Elevator House. Best class tenants only. Superior Apartments.
4-5 Rooms—$40 to $60
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Ave.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. $30-$60
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Mod. Mgmt. Supt. Owner on premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With Baths
$1,800 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
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FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
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RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway. Tel. 555 Rector.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

BIG VALUES
High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $67.50

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44 Morningside Drive,
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All modern improvements. 5 and
6 Rooms, $660 to $1,000.

The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th St.
Bachelor Apartments
2 Rooms and Bath,
also doctor's apartment
Apply to Herman L. R. Edgar
81 Nassau St.

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65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8 Room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

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203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
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ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,800.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Doctor's Office
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High class apartments, 4 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric light, telephone, shower. Rents $24 to $40. Apply Supt.

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7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

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264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building,
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River
Southwestern exposure.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,200 to $2,500.

401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 79th St.
9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400 and upwards.
Including refrigeration and low rate for electricity.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive,
North corner 93d St.
12-Story Fireproof Bldg., 2 Elevators.
8, 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,900 to $2,400.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av.
Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,800.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West,
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,000.

WALLACE
568 West 149th St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place,
Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $660 to $900.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av.
86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including electric light, refrigeration and vacuum cleaning.

VICTOR HALL
622 West 113th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $1,100.

WELLINGTON
561 West 143d St., cor. B'way.
7 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $840 to $1,020.

THE STETSON
262 West 83d St.
West of Broadway.
8 Large, Light Rooms.
Rent $1,500.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av.
Southwest Corner 143d St.
5 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,020.

TUILERIES
251 West 95th St.
N. W. Corner of Broadway.
7 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Elevator, All Improvements.
Rent $1,200.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St.
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $450 to $780.

35 WEST 82ND ST.
8-Story Fireproof.
Near Central Park West.
All Modern Improvements.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, southwest corner 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,020.

THE BARNARD
108-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

817 WEST END AVENUE
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-Story Fireproof Apartments.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

THE ARDELLE
527 Riverside Drive.
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
10-Story Fireproof Building.
Beautiful View of Hudson River.
6, 7, 8 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,000.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av.,
Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

328 WEST 83RD ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.
One apartment left.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,100.

CEDARCLIFF
48 St. Nicholas Place, at 152d St.
3 and 4 Rooms.
Rents $33 to $45.

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East of Broadway.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms.
Rents $20 to $32.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at Any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

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509-517 West 121st St.
Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, for immediate occupancy. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

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9-11 East 39th Street
HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE
The patronage of a solid clientele solicited.
HOWARD BAYLEY,
Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

CLARISSA
2490 7TH AVE. COR. 140TH ST.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
OVERLOOKING 7TH AVE. PARKWAY & DRIVE
4 Rooms, $30-$34 6 Rooms, $40-$45
5 Rooms, with Extra 7 Rooms. Corners large bedroom, $32-40, very light, $50 to $55

Renault Court
207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
8 rooms and bath;
moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemlit Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
2,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station. 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

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Elevator apartments, every convenience. Rents $47.50 to $60; exceptional value. 233 West 107th Street, near Broadway.
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92 Morningside Avenue, N. E. Corner 122d Street,
OVERLOOKING THE PARK.
Convenient to all lines of transportation. Greatest number of outside light rooms in city. Day and night elevator service.
Large Rooms—Low Rent.
5 Rooms and Bath, $50.00
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7 Rooms and Bath, 70.00
Corner Apartment,
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Resident Agent for Owner on premises where leases may be made.

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700 W. 180th St., Cor. B'way.
Subway at 181st St.
4 Room Apt., Ground Floor, $40
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $55.
Modern, Up-to-Date Grand Closets.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

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8 Rooms, Corner, $70
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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8 unusually large rooms, extra toilet. **$1,000 and $1,200**
IN THE BEST HARLEM LOCATION.

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5-6-7 rooms, overlooking Colonial Park; refined surroundings; subway, "L." $33-$52.
Superintendent.

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855 West 181st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

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7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$85—$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor 63rd St.	$130
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST
204 West 110th St.,
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7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,800 to $2,000.
Apply on Premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
603-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

High Class Elevator
4, 5, and 6 Rooms, $40 upward.
Washington Heights; most refined houses; every improvement; restricted avenue. Owner lives on premises.
WESTWOOD AND CLIFFEWOOD COURTS,
179th to 180th Street,
On Fort Washington Avenue.

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8 & 9 ROOMS
All outside, large; beautifully finished, refined houses, on restricted avenue; rents $900 to $1,800. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD AND CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, Fort Washington Avenue, at West 179th and 180th Sts.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
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Beautiful, high-class residential section.
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3 AND 4 ROOMS, $32.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

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865 West 180th Street
3-4-5-6 Rooms
exceptionally large, light, and sunny; most desirable on Washington heights; every modern improvement.
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Refined neighborhood. Owner, on premises.

Skylight Studios
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8 large, sunny rooms, 3 baths.
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Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
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Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
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OPEN FIREPLACES.
Large, Light Rooms,
Parquet Floors,
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All Night Elevators,
Standard Service.
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7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.
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A ten-story fireproof building. Notable for careful personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 9 large rooms; foyer reception hall; 3 baths.
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One apartment of 8 rooms, 6th floor. Must be seen to be appreciated.
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10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500
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FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
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High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $1,600.
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NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER 15.
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$1,100 TO $2,200 PER ANNUM.
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
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8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000
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122-128 East 34th Street,
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7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,200 to $1,500.
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JUST OFF PARK AV.
Suites of two rooms and bath.
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Six, seven, eight rooms,
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Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

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5 to 8 Rooms and Bath.
All modern improvements & conveniences.
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North, east & south exposure.
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8 or 9 Large Room Apartments to Let.
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Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
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Apartment of eight rooms, $1,850 and $1,600; extra maids' rooms; choice residential block. Apply to Superintendent.

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CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
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To Lease

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FLATBUSH APARTMENTS,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
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For information about houses for sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished, White Plains, vicinity, write, call White Plains Information Bureau, Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1310 White Plains.

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NEW JERSEY.
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For sale or rent, most charming house, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; every convenience; large plot; beautiful trees, fine porches, select neighborhood. Candler, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

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$8,000. Beautiful Colonial Residence. Delightful location; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Every appointment. Very convenient. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

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Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

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BATSON FARM AGENCY, 439 8TH AV.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, excellent condition, 250 Hicks St., two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station, B'klyn.

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Will sell high-class car; cost $3,258; has left-hand drive. 101 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

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Owner will sell 7-passenger touring; like new. Manager, 101 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

A MAXWELL delivery automobile ready for use; will sell reasonable. Plaza Garage, 488 Park Av. Phone Plaza 1306.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER, 1914, with disappearing seat; practically new; complete. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac, used two seasons, like new, every equipment; used privately; excellent condition; no dealer. Phone 857 Greeley. Ask for Mr. M.

FORD touring car; latest model engine; big snap. 890 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON, almost new; small six, five passenger automobile; only used four months; electric starter, lights, &c.; condition guaranteed. Hughes, phone 4018 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Model L, 82 H. P., 4 cylinder; still in family use; good mechanical condition; excellent value for taxi service; price $425 for immediate sale. Address Owner Box C 188 Times.

NATIONAL ROADSTER, luxuriously equipped with starter, electric lights, slip covers, &c.; condition guaranteed; cost $2,750; sacrifice $625. 150 West 55th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—A 1916 baby Oldsmobile, 4 cylinder; every known equipment; extras. Mr. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone Riverside 9881.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car for sale. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 6-88 runabout; like new; extras; $1,200. Phone 7141 Murray Hill.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
Magnificent seven-passenger landaulet; late model; cost $6,100; must sell for quick cash. Owner, 800 West 79th.

REO 1915 TOURING.
Complete 5 passenger; like new; sacrifice for immediate cash. Owner, 800 West 79th, near Riverside.

STEARNS - KNIGHT new 1916 4 - cylinder touring, $1,250.
STEARNS - KNIGHT used 1916 4 - cylinder touring, $1,100.
DE COZEN & RIESS,
20 Branford Place, Newark, N. J.

STEARNS SILENT-KNIGHT; great sacrifice; 6-cylinder touring; cost $4,650; only used ten months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 2 Grace Court, corner Hicks St., two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1916, four-passenger, special bulldog, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Velie 1916 demonstrators almost new; rare bargains; several other makes taken in trade; will sell for cash or on installments to responsible parties. 300 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WHITE 1916 limousine; 45 H. P.; perfect condition; run less than 5,000 miles; no dealers; price $3,500; fully equipped; a rare opportunity. E 5 Times.

WINTON, 1918; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter; guaranteed price $700. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car; bargain. Willys-Overland Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

1916 Hudson (Super Six) Touring.
1916 Hudson Sedan.
1916 Hudson Cabriolet.
1916 Cadillac 7-Passenger.
1916 Moon Touring.
Schoonmaker & Jacod,
1,700 B'way. (3d floor.)

1916 Mercer, 22-72; 6-passenger; color, maroon; driven 4,000 miles; $2,300; no brokers need apply. L. A., 200 Times Downtown.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 497 West 42d St.

Automobiles For Rent.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

CADILLAC five-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week. Telephone Audubon 665.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 8916.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,804 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & C. S. Williamson, 204 West 49d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

PACKARD for hire, seven passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard, 1915, classy, for hire, hour, day; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

RENAULT landaulet; nicely appointed; monthly solicited. Block, 218 West 66th. Columbus 3238.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD closed body wanted; must fit 13-48 phaeton chassis. Noerdlinger, 12 West 21st.

Sedan or coupe wanted, 1916 or 1917 model only, not over $1,500. Keedell, 471 East 140th St.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 350 West 54th St.—Used touring and closed bodies, repair and storage depts. Circle 787.

BODY SALE!—Limousines, $40, $50, $60; landaulets, $35 up; coupes, $60 up; also new bodies at half value! 303 West 59th.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Uwilliam Co. 203 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3836 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 817 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,125 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; 3-room apartments, $12.50 to $21. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 95 East 27th St.

Attractive furnished floor, private house; large rooms; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av.; references required. Caretaker, 124 East 39th St.

Exceptional apartments of two rooms, bath, kitchenette; desirable neighborhoods; furnished excellent taste; $85-$100; lease. Bryant 6294. F 46 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY; fully furnished dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, L, 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high-class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and lease from Oct. 1.
Inquire at office.
307 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 96th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, hall boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3904 River.

Attractive apartment, 4 rooms and bath, at Manhattan Square Hotel, 76 West 77th St., overlooking Natural History Museum; will rent at sacrifice; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Albert J. Erdman, Apartment 74, or by letter, 90 Broad St., New York.

West 81st St., convenient all car lines, L and subway; 3 rooms, bath; modern, high-class house; completely furnished; 1 year, from Oct. 1; can be seen before then most any time, or after 7 evenings, or by appointment. Phone 5830 Hanover.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1041 and 1611 Academy.

610 West 116th St., between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Near subway; 5-room apartment, 10th floor; silver, linen, and china; one-year lease; possession Sept. 20. Phone 8040 Morningside.

80 West 54th St.—Two large rooms and bath, furnished; connected with Hotel Devon; rent $900, including complete service. Inquire Hotel Devon.

Handsomely furnished eight-room modern elevator apartment; near Central Park; would divide; responsible. 10 West 91st. 8144 River.

APARTMENT SEEKERS.
Apartments, studios, furnished, unfurnished; all locations; save time, trouble. Inquire without expense. S. Alvin Piza, 7 East 42d.

Seventies.—Six rooms, three baths, twelfth floor, new building, magnificently furnished; five months, or longer; $250 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1400.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $100 upward. Paul Wilcliffe Gray, Specialist, 2090 W. 42d. Col. 3074.

Upper part house, West Nineties, semi-furnished, light housekeeping; lease. F 81 Times.

96th, 123 West.—Beautiful three rooms; marble bathroom; kitchen; private residence; references.

$180 — FURNISHED APARTMENTS — $900.
FREDERICK L. HURT,
Aeolian Hall, 28 West 42d.

BROADWAY.—Exquisitely furnished 8 room, 3 bath apartment, 10th floor; every room faces south; Winter or longer. Bryant 4180.

90th St., 33 West.—High-class; bachelor; two sunny rooms, large bathroom; breakfast.

Exquisitely furnished apartment, owner's private building; near park; service. 20 West 74th.

Apartments of quality. Everett M. Reiss Co., 507 5th Av. 4020 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished—East Side.

120 East 31st St., bet. 4th and Lexington Aves.—Unfurnished housekeeping apartment in fireproof building; 3 rooms and bath; all outside rooms. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

40th, 129 East.—Non-housekeeping apts.; southern exposure; large living room, bedroom and bath, $75 per month; northern exposure; large living room, alcove and bath, $65 per month; exceptional meal service.

IDEAL
BACHELORS-COUPLES.
Two-room suite, $50; 2 rooms, kitchenette, $60; 4 rooms, kitchen, $90; parquet floors, electricity; tiles tiled baths closed. 1,018 Lexington Av., 72d.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—1 and 2 rooms, $300 to $650; furnished or unfurnished, 135 Madison Av. cor. 31st St.) Apply Superintendent on premises, or George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 31 East 42d Street.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,400-$4,800.
BING & BING, 119 East 40th St.

414-416 MADISON AV.,
At 48th St.
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, $600 up.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis).—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,000.

113 Madison Av., (near 32d).—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat; VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

To Rent—4-5-6 room apartment; elevator service all night. Inquire Supt., 1,060 Washington Av.

Large four-room apartment; furnishings unusually attractive; $100 month. 9053 Plaza.

88TH, 150 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, $600-$1,200.

Kingston, 129 East 70th St.—Seven or eight large light rooms; moderate rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; 32. Select Tenants Only. Agent on premises.

113th, 617 West.—Six rooms, overlooking Hudson, completely furnished, piano. Superintendent, River 1131.

2,198 Broadway.
Two and three rooms with bath.

CONVENT GARDEN.
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, $450 to $900. Inquire 41 Convent Av.

West End Av., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano. Superintendent, River 1131.

Two gentlemen will share handsomely furnished apartment; west side; Broadway section. F 71 Times.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E 42. Vanderbilt 1458

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms, high-class elevator housekeeping apartment; $30-$35.

80th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelor; permanent.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT SUPREMACY

In eight months of 1916 The New York Times published 163,917 lines of Hotel and Restaurant advertising, a greater volume than any other New York morning newspaper.

The New York Times, with its average net paid daily and Sunday sale exceeding one-third of a million copies, is read by more people of means—people who patronize hotels and restaurants—than can be reached through any other newspaper in Greater New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; another, $2.50. Telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suites, room, with private bath; single room; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms in private residence of Oriental art collector; references especially required; furnishings unusual.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms, with baths. Phone Plaza 8088.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortable furnished room; also kitchenette apartment; every convenience.

85TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive room; modern conveniences; private family; reasonable. D. G.

86TH, 311 East.—Established doctor's office; service; all improvements; private house; reasonable.

93D, 31 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms; bath; single ensuite; in private residence.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, running water or baths; furnished or unfurnished; large rooms for teaching music.

TWO rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $55 monthly; non-housekeeping; immediate possession. Particulars, 9053 Plaza.

West Side.

40TH, 46 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

93D, 31 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms; bath; single ensuite; in private residence.

122D ST., 117 WEST.—Top floor room, kitchenette; private house; telephone; subway, "L."

125D, 849 WEST.—Large, sunny, near Columbia; hot water; large closet. Nolen.

141ST, 520 WEST.—Sunny front suite, newly decorated; electricity, steam; private house.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

158TH.—Large, beautiful rooms; shower, elevator, convenient, 45, 46, 47. Apt. 34, 2,500 Broadway.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Desirable large room; shower, electricity; board optional. Apt. 28.

FRONT SUITE, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; newly decorated, attractively furnished; block 91st St. subway; two business women preferred. Phone 642 Riverside; references.

HOTEL CECIL, 130 St. Nicholas Av.—Low rates; transients taken.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms, overlooking river; private bath; piano; rent singly or in suite; high-class elevator apartment; references. Audubon 8807, Cleaz, 58.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (84th St.)—Attractive single room, facing Drive; gentlemen. Tel. 7140 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (96th Subway.)—Large parlor, overlooking Hudson; running water, folding bed. Call River, 4630, Apt. 62.

WEST END AV., 316.—Fine home, just opened; every convenience; large parlor, dining room same floor; excellent cooking; moderate.

Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE, 107.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE; PRIVATE HOUSE; NEAR SUBWAY.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

90th, 123 West.—Parlor floor, bath; also room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Family of four, 2 adults and 2 children 14 and 15 years, desires 2 large rooms and bath, with board, in private house on west side, 68th and 90th Sts. $30 weekly; references exchanged. Address with full particulars, Sapphir, Stamford, N. Y. Renwood.

Violinist of reputation desires parlor floor, private house, furnished or unfurnished board optional; on west side West End Av. preferred, between 70th and 90th Sts.; references. Address 28 Hamilton Terrace.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH RIBAK and HYMAN GOLDBERG, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of J. & G. LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on September 8th, 1916, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Special Master under Section 12-A of the bankruptcy act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 20th day of September, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupts herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, September 11, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, as Special Master.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,884.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB KENDRICK UPTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jacob Kendrick Upton are hereby given notice that on August 10th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 22nd, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,871.—In Bankruptcy.—RALPH A. SHEPARD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Ralph A. Shepard are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 22nd, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,829.—In Bankruptcy.—JULES MELANCON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Jules Melancon are hereby given notice that on September 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 22d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,810.—In Bankruptcy.—BRUECK & WILSON CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Brueck & Wilson Co. are hereby given notice that on August 28, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Strong indications were noted Monday afternoon of the development of a disturbance immediately east of the Bahama Islands, with its direction of movement uncertain but probably toward the northwest. It is likely to cause winds of gale force on the South Atlantic Coast in the next twenty-four hours. Caution is advised.

Pressure continues high over the Atlantic States and the Rocky Mountain region and is relatively low in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. This distribution has resulted in local rains in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, the middle plains States, and the south Rocky Mountain region.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the south plains States and cool weather is general throughout the Atlantic States, while a reaction to normal temperatures is in progress over the Northwest.

Indications are that there will be showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the south portion of the upper lake region. Showers will probably overspread Ohio and the lower lake region by Wednesday.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with rising temperatures in Alabama, and in the South Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except that it will be unsettled on the South Atlantic Coast.

Temperature will be lower Tuesday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region and Wednesday in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and northeast and east, overcast; South Atlantic Coast, strong northeast and north, probably gale force off the coast, unsettled.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday Wednesday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	69	62	4 P. M.	86	64
6 A. M.	69	61	8 P. M.	83	62
9 A. M.	76	64	9 P. M.	78	61
12 M.	85	67	11 P. M.	75	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 11:20 A. M.; minimum, 59 degrees, at 11 P. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.41 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:25—456 W. 151 St.; not given.....None
4:25—405 E. 4 St., Forrest Box 4 Lumber Co.....No given
4:55—635 E 6 St.; Harry Jacobs....Slight
5:40—75 Liberty St., Hugh Smyth.....$200
8:35—306 E. 71 St., Dominick Colonna...$100
11:00—450 St. Nicholas Av.; not given..Slight
11:30—139 W. 60 St., Max Jackel.....Slight
12:00—1,916 Ft. Washington Av.; not given.....None

P. M.
12:30—1,085 Union Av.; Lena Adelson..Slight
12:45—Nelson Av., 100 ft. s. of 172d St.; not given.....None
3:55—899 1 Av.; Samuel Levine.....Slight
4:50—549 E. 12 St.; E. Budlinowitz..Slight
5:55—84 King St.; Morris Gippleson..Slight
6:20—8 Av. & 156 St.; N. Y. Central R. R.....Slight
6:40—221 W. 13 St.; Terry Aquanillo..Slight
7:30—Pier 16, E. R.; SS Zacopa.....$1,000
8:00—15 Cannon St.; Harry Blatt.....Slight
8:25—Pier 33, N. R., (scow); Daley & Reina.....None
10:15—749 Columbus Av.; Edith Lewitz..$500
10:30—40 E. 20 St.; Watts, Franker & Bruno.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—1st Lt. J. B. Cress, Corps of Engrs., in connection with his duties at the Engineer School, will take station in Alaska about Sept. 24.

1st Lt. C. P. Baxter, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Jay, New York, and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan, 2d Cav., is detailed to enter next class at Army School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. B. Lear, Jr., 8th Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kan., to confer with instructors in equitation at Mounted Service School, then to his station.

Capt. A. C. Gillem, 7th Cav., is detailed for duty on general recruiting service at Davenport, Iowa, and is appointed an Acting Quartermaster while on that duty.

Orders of July 11 relating to 1st Lt. F. E. McCammon and 2d Lt. S. W. Stanley, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. R. R. Clark, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., and by letter to commanding General, Central Dept.

Col. W. E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., sick.

1st Lt. W. J. McDonald, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Jay, New York, and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. H. P. Harris, M. C., is retired on account of disability.

2d Lt. H. M. Clark, 1st Cav., is attached to Aviation Sec. of the Sig. Corps as an aviation student at San Diego, Cal.

Following officers of the Corps of Engrs. are relieved from station in this city and from duty at Engineer School, and are assigned to the regiments of engineers indicated, effective Sept. 23: 1st Lt. C. P. Miller, to 2d, and 2d Lts. D. L. Weart, P. A. Hodgson, E. C. Kalton, to 1st, and W. F. Tompkins, T. B. Larkin, and L. E. Atkinson, to 2d.

Col. H. C. Davis, C. A. C., is retired on account of disability.

The transfer to the active list of the army of Maj. L. P. Davison, retired, with rank of Colonel of Infantry from Nov. 20, 1914, is announced.

1st Col. P. E. Trippe, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Quartermaster at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Maj. P. E. Woodson, retired, who will proceed to El Paso, Tex., for duty as assistant to officer in charge of the auxiliary remount depot there, and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept.

Navy.

Adl. W. S. Benson, commissioned.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram, to the San Diego, to command the Hull, and W. W. Bradley, the Hull to the San Diego.

To Grade Lts. J. A. Myers, the Stewart, to the Oregon; R. R. Hall, the Paul Jones, to the Oregon; S. B. Robinson, the Whipple, to the Oregon; R. T. Young, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., to works Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, and W. Capehart, Inspector of Aeronautic Material, Boston, Mass., to works of Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo.

Ens. A. Schulze, the Cleveland to the Oregon, and C. E. Rosendahl and H. F. Floyd, the Cleveland to the W. Va.

P. A. Surgs. M. A. Stuart, to Norfolk, Va. Yard, Sept. 25, and J. A. Biello, New York recruiting station to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Asst. Surgs. of M. R. C. L. H. Williams, Norfolk, Va. Yard, Sept. 25, to duty under instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.; F. F. Murdock, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 25, to Naval Medical School, Washington; O. D. King, Naval Academy, Sept. 25, to Naval Medical School, Washington, and A. C. Sinton, receiving ship at Norfolk, Sept. 25, to Naval Medical School, Washington; W. H. Carson, from Marine Expeditionary Force, San Domingo, to the Castine; J. T. Borden, from 1st Brig. of Marines, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Inspector in the Haitien Constabulary, and J. R. Heim, the Castine to Inspector in the Haitien Constabulary.

Paymrs. C. Conrad, Administrator of Customs and Fiscal Officer, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, home, wait orders, and W. L. F. Simonpietri, Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port, Cape Haitien, home, wait orders.

Chief Bosn. E. H. Piercy, Washington Yard to command the Navajo.

Chief Pay Clerk H. L. Gressitt, the Colorado, to Mare Island Naval Hospital, sick.

Pay Director Arthur J. Pritchard, retired, died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The practical test for janitor engineer was held yesterday and will be continued tomorrow and on Sept. 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 27. There are 151 candidates.

The medical examination for inspector of plastering will be held on Sept. 14. There are seventy candidates.

An examination for patrolman will be held on Jan. 25. All persons on the eligible list formed Aug. 12, 1915, may take the test.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 4, at the New York Custom House, an examination for pharmacological aid, for both men and women, to fill a vacancy at a salary of from $900 to $1,200 per annum, in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Appointments at salaries higher than $900 will be made only in exceptional cases of unusual qualifications. The duties will be to aid in technical procedures involving pharmacological and physiological methods, physiology, biochemistry, and education and experience. At least two years' attendance at a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. W. J. Mason, 2, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of the Chief Insp., 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 13.

Death: Patrol. J. C. Quinn, 14, at 10:40 A. M., Sept. 9.

Fire Department.

Fined: Lieut. E. F. Gibiln, Eng. 228, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., Friday, Sept. 15: M. C. Sullivan, Eng. 1; W. H. Wergin, 5; W. Huber, Jr., 6; J. M. Hailey, 15; R. J. Anderson, 16; J. Kennelly, 19; J. Pellettiere, 20; P. J. O'Rourke, 21; H. J. Brown, 25; J. J. McEntee, Jr., 30; J. V. Murray, 31; J. B. A. O'Connor, 33; G. Offenburger, 38; J. J. Wood, 59; J. A. Fitzpatrick, 67; H. A. Halligan, 88; M. J. Skelly, 91; H. G. Stein, 94; J. J. Cummings, 201; R. J. F. Coakley, 202; P. Angeloro, 206; T. L. O'Connell, 208; A. O. Zimmerman, 210; H. E. Jouhin, 216; J. J. King, 219; J. T. E. Morris, 224; O. G. Walter, 226; J. J. Kaiser, 230; J. M. Breen, 237; J. Higgins, 240; C. J. H. F. Reinert, 258; W. M. Kempf, 260; L. A. Friederich, 271; A. B. Sheehan, 282; J. J. Mulvaney, H. & L., 1; J. B. Martin, Jr., 2; J. J. Deevy, 4; J. F. Callahan, 5; J. D. Sullivan, 7; F. J. G. Wedemeyer, 8; S. N. Avrick, 9; G. J. Nelson, 14; A. J. Uher, 18; T. P. Fox, 20; W. A. Palmer, 22; T. J. Connolly, 23; O. Zischka, 24; T. Hanley, 26; T. H. M. Maguire, 44; M. J. Curry, Jr., 102; C. M. Garety, 115; E. J. O'Connor, 117; John H. Tewes, 118.

Special leaves: Capt. J. J. Westrich, H. & L. 77, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; Lieut. M. F. Sheppard, Eng. 255, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 14; Fire. 1st gr. E. Williams, H. & L. 20, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 18; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. C. Schutte, Eng. 266, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 12.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

PUPKE, EBERHARD LAMBERT, of East Orange, N. J., (Oct. 30, 1913.) Market value of decedent's entire personal estate whereso-eve- situated was $33,970. Assets taxable in New York State: Fourth interest in Dunewand, Southampton, L. I., $4,000; fourth interest in the equity in 153 West 157th St., $22,250; fourth interest in the estate of John F. Pupke, $1,020. Gross N. Y. assets, $27,270. Debts of the decedent were $56,956, leaving a deficit as far as the N. Y. assets were concerned. The debts were largely notes given by the decedent as his share of a partnership obligation incurred while he was a member of the firm of Pupke, Walter & Co., a brokerage firm.

SCHERMERHORN, Mrs. JULIA M., (Dec. 9, 1914.) Total assets, $110,093, made up of decedent's personal estate, $50,723, and property passing by virtue of a gift made in contemplation of death, valued at $59,370. George S. Schermerhorn, husband of decedent; Amy E. Schermerhorn, daughter, and Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Edward G. Schermerhorn, and Philip G. Schermerhorn, sons, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Half interest in 92 South St., $8,500; half interest in 92 Prince St., $17,000; half interest in 19 Howard St., $7,850; house and lot at Luzerne, N. Y., $5,000; deposits, $3,137; personalty, $1,890, and stocks and bonds, $27,421. The property taxed as gifts, made in contemplation of death, consisted of stocks and bonds turned over by the decedent in October, 1914, prior to her death.

ZURLAGE, JOHN HERMAN, of Ridgefield, N. J., (March 22, 1915.) Value of decedent's entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State were 44 Gold St., appraised at $28,500, and 108 Vesey St., appraised at $25,000; total, $53,500. Sixteen nephews and nieces of decedent were the beneficiaries.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Studies will be resumed in the college department of Fordham University on Sept. 28 and in the high school and grammar department on Sept. 26.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Announcement is made that Curtis Evening High School will be open for the registration of students on the first five nights of the week ending Sept. 18. The hours of registration are from 7 to 9:30 each evening, and it is necessary for all persons to enroll before being admitted to classes. The school work will begin the following Monday evening, Sept. 25, at 7:45. Among the subjects offered are the following: Bookkeeping, elementary and advanced; drawing, mechanical and freehand; English, commercial, general, debating, and dramatics; German, Spanish, elementary and advanced; penmanship, commercial arithmetic, stenography, elementary, advanced, and speed; typewriting, and home nursing. While the school starts later this year than usual, the term will cover the regular number of nights.

Houses to Let

Forty cents an agate line.

City—Furnished.

Four-story private house, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric light. F 36 Times.

City—Unfurnished.

Owner desires to rent to a desirable party a large and very attractive residence adjoining his estate in the Hill section of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, New York City; 16 rooms, 4 baths, heat, hardwood floors; with every modern appointment; $1,600 per annum. John L. Doherty, attorney, 42d St. Building, Manhattan.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rents. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.
For Rent—Small and large dwellings with all modern improvements, for strictly private families; $1,800 per annum and up.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
21 Liberty St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Out of Town.

A well-located country place for rent, in a residential park, within walking distance of station; 35 minutes to Pennsylvania or Flatbush Avenue depots; 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric lighting, open plumbing; large porches; acre of grounds, with old, full-grown trees; $100 per month, including garage, to be built. H. C. McNULTY, 30 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone Murray Hill 7505.

$35 a Month.—Beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to responsible and satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Company, Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, for Winter months, a furnished Summer residence; property within commuting distance of New York; rental and small fuel allowance in lieu of care thereof; only few rooms used; our own silver, linen, and dishes used; refined married couple; no children; careful, discerning management assured; highest references; experienced. G 31 Times.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent, in Westchester County, within reasonable commuting distance, strictly modern house, unfurnished, four master and two maids' bedrooms; garage; high ground; easy access primary school. F 37 Times.

To Let for Business

Forty cents an agate line.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
596 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

STORE,
596 Broadway.
Basement and sub-basement,
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

To rent, garage, 75x100, above 34th St., between 10th and 11th Avs.; owner will build same at once and rent to responsible tenant at a net rental. L. K. Prince, 555 West 33d St.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 340 BROADWAY.

Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St.—Private office, $12.50, with services. Suite 178.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light, clean, airy space, 40 or 50x100, for food factory; freight elevator; below 60th St.; Long Island City preferred; space for delivery, if possible. Address 213 West 79th.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, September 13th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, canalboat "J. J. Arnold," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said canalboat at foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, September 6, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; 'phone; references.

54TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single room, suite; private bath.

54TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

5 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room, with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, singly, en suite; select neighborhood; furnished; unfurnished; phone.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms, with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms, hot water, phone, steam; substantial board.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Double, single rooms; all new; improvement; excellent board; table guests.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private bath, electric light; references.

57TH, 349, 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; telephone, &c.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

66TH, 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable couple; gentlemen; smaller rooms. Col. 10033.

70TH ST., 182 WEST.—Single and double rooms, select house; home cooking; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, also rooms with or without bath; exclusive; superior cuisine.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Beautiful American home; rooms single, en suite; own farm products.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surfaces; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Offers up-to-date accommodations.

73D, 181 WEST.—Desirable double; single vacancies; facing Sherman Square; American family.

112 WEST 73D.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; near subway, "L"; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, private bath; first-class table.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful room, second floor; other rooms; Winter arrangements made.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive rooms, home comforts, parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Superior accommodations; suites, double rooms, baths; single front rooms; running water, steam, electricity; best home table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large, medium rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; references.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Newly-decorated rooms, running water, excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

70TH, 162 WEST.—Handsome, newly-decorated, large, small rooms, private bath; references.

79TH, 121 WEST, (THE PUTNAM.)
Rooms with board of high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH ST., 225 WEST.—Elegant, airy rooms; suitable for couple or gentleman; elevator apartment; strictly private; board optional. Marvin.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern; special rate to permanent; good home cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Second floor, private bath, suitable family; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; dressing room; excellent table; electricity; modern.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also studio; clean, refined; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive second-story front; other connecting rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings; German Jewish family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms, private bath; good home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

90TH, 352 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; exceptional table; electricity; telephone; modern; clean and attractive; references. Riverside 3034.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; phone, S., & "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; "L" Park; excellent table.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private bath, electricity; table guests; reference.

94TH, 136-138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable home; excellent meals; moderate.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, electricity; English cooking.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, private bath, electricity; scrupulously kept; private home; very best table; $12.00, $35.00.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; singly, en suite; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, with or without bath; excellent table.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms, refined house and neighborhood; reference.

123D, 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references.

130TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent German board; reasonable; reference.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Finest French cooking in city; lovely rooms; table guests.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
Grand location, 20 minutes Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"THE WOODBURY," 856 Riverside Drive; two blocks north 187th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524, (66th subway.)—Rooms, board; suite with private bath; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. 'Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG Irish woman desires board and room with private family, west side; must be convenient to downtown cars; state price and full particulars. Bookkeeper, Ruby Waist Co., 15 East 26th St., City.

Board.—Gentleman, wife and grown daughter desire home with select family; give details, terms, etc., for interview. T. S., Times, 2 Rector St.

Two gentlemen desire the comforts and atmosphere of a refined home; no other boarders; location south of 81st St.; state full particulars. D 262 Times Annex.

Young Jewish couple and child four years seek kosher board with refined family in select locality. F 47 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 1161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Connecticut.

Autumn days in the higher altitudes, where the air is dry and crisp and sickness unknown; tramping, canoeing, tennis, golf; booklet. The Loomarwick, Lake Warmaug, New Preston, Conn.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS.—COMMERCIAL PENMAN; EASY ADDRESSES; GOOD PAY; PIECE WORK AT APPLY AFTER 8:30 A. M., HOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

BOOKKEEPER. — Highly experienced and recommended; knowledge of stenography preferred; state age, salary expected. Call, between 9 and 10, 213 West 79th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in keeping controlling accounts; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address P 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Double entry, trial balance; experience and reference; steady position, with advancement; salary $10-$12. Heather, 19 West 30th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; neat penman; good opportunity. C. B., 206 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Best references required; city position; private residence; state experience and wages expected. F 52 Times.

COMPETENT COOK wanted; no laundry; wages $35; must have city references. Address X 239 Times Annex.

COMPETENT COOK wanted; no laundry; wages $35; must have city references. Address X 239 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR,
ONE WHO IS WILLING TO DO CLERICAL WORK CALL STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 55TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
RAPID, EXPERIENCED; GOOD STARTING SALARY. H. E. CASSIDY, 423 WEST 55TH ST.

DESIGNER, thoroughly experienced, on ladies' neckwear. Apply between 9 and 11, Flatiron Building, Room 1711.

FOLDERS TO INCLOSE LETTERS, CIRCULARS; ALSO EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. APPLY BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

GIRLS,
STEADY
EMPLOYMENT.

Those having factory experience preferred; $7 to start; excellent opportunity to advance under piece-work arrangement.

LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY,
OPPOSITE 50TH ST. BRIDGE.

GIRL to assist in charging department writing bills, &c., in embroidery factory in Bronx; state experience and salary expected. K. M., Times, Harlem.

GIRL.—Wanted, girl for general housework; family of two; exc. wages; references required. 230 West 70th St., Apt. 54.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; must be good cook, competent to take charge of ordering; city position; other servants kept; highest references required. F 50 Times.

NURSE for child 14 months; highest references required; city position; state experience and wages expected. F 51 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl good at figures for office of manufacturing concern; one with high school education preferred. S. M. Bixby & Co., 40th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, with secretarial ability; good references. Room 501-2-3, Foster Building, 280 Madison Av., 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; one familiar with credit and financial department work; must be bright, energetic, and capable. Apply only by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Financial, P 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, good education, neat appearance; excellent opportunity for right girls. Apply Keen Cartoon Corporation, 729 7th Av., Room 1,102.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; salary $6. Address R., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; $12 to start. Burford Co., 1,874 Broadway.

TEACHERS. — Wanted, experienced teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand for day and evening work; also one for evening work only. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand, thoroughly trained and experienced; evening work only. Alpha School, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, CLERK.—Good at figures; good penman; $15.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Take entire charge double entry books; $15. P.

BOOKKEEPER.—Newark position; good opportunity; $18.

CASHIER.—Must be experienced; $10.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.— Position in Jersey City; want girl of good education, executive ability; familiar statistical work; $25.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced export line; $20.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, for law office; high school graduate; $10.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Rapid figurer; $12.

Call between 9 and 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Brooklyn, $18; insurance, uptown, $15; commercial, $12, $10; beginners, $8; office, $7. Diehl Agency, 20 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15; assistant bookkeeper, $12; file clerk and telephone operator, $8. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, dictaphone, clerical workers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catafogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING, indexing, library cataloging taught; day and evening classes; registration now; positions open. M. Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, man to act as assistant to the Superintendent of a large city hospital; essential that he should have had experience in business where executive duties were required; unmarried; under 35 years of age; state nationality. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 128, Grand Central Station, New York.

AUTOMOBILE WASHER, experienced. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. Pelham Garage, 558 East Fordham Road.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. L 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in factory; capable taking entire charge complete set of books; steady position. Address Box P 234 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS.—Bright young boys wanted for office and apprentice salesmen; 15 to 17 years. Apply by letter, stating age, &c. Remington Pieres, 24 West 35th.

BOY WANTED.—Bright, active and willing, by wholesale dry goods house. Address F 45 Times.

BOY wanted, bright, industrious, in mail order house. Apply in writing to R. W. L., room 504, 460 4th Av.

CANVASSERS. — Antiseptic furniture and floor polish; mops; big commissions. The Qbano Co., 147 West 23d St., Room 34.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, age 21-30; salary $2 per day, commission and expenses; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, with practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature.

To reliable men who can prove their ability we can offer permanent positions with first-class opportunities for advancement.

Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGER wanted in a bank; young man, Canadian or American preferred, with experience in buying documentary bills, with energy and initiative; all communications confidential. Address "Foreign Exchange," Room 12, fourth floor, 16 Exchange Place.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A CARPET SEWER.
ONE EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING SINGER TACKING MACHINE.
PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY.

MANAGER.—Wanted, first-class, experienced manager for fruit department, large retail grocery store. E 193 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with experience on medium and small mechanisms, who is competent to make layouts from rough sketches. Address, giving age, experience, and salary expected, F. M., Box 250 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.
Must be 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

OFFICE BOY wanted, over 16 years of age. Apply X 254 Times Annex.

OFFICE CLERK for small business located uptown; typist, assist with bookkeeping, charge of shipping. Reply in own handwriting, giving all particulars; best references required. E 88 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WITH MERCHANDISE STOCK RECORDS; SALARY TO START $1,800; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; WRITE FULL PARTICULARS. P 231 TIMES.

PORTER wanted in wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary expected. P 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED, FIVE YOUNG MEN, ABOUT 25 YEARS OLD, WITH ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE SYSTEMS; MUST BE HARD WORKERS AND ANXIOUS TO GET INTO THE SELLING END WITH A FIRST-CLASS FIRM WHERE THEY WILL BE PAID A SALARY WHILE BEING TRAINED TO SELL ESTABLISHED, HIGH-GRADE OFFICE SPECIALTY MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY WILL BE MINDED AND PLACED IN TERRITORIES WHERE THEY CAN MAKE MONEY. WRITE, STATING WHY YOU THINK YOU CAN SELL, AND GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE. P 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Nationally known concern reorganizing its sales force has openings for three young specialty salesmen, selling retailers, manufacturers; co-operation personal field training; substantial commission arrangement. System Company, 13 Park Row.

SALESMAN. — New magazine proposition; midweek, under most attractive conditions, easy to present, and brings quickest results to agents of any yet shown; liberal treatment, big commissions. Call before 10 o'clock A. M. or after 4 P. M., Circulation Bureau, Inc., 21st floor, Times Building, Times Square.

SALESMAN. — American of good address, thoroughly acquainted with architects, builders, and users of composition flooring; commission, drawing account. Flooring, Box F 27 Times.

SALESMEN.—Over 28

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN ON SEPT. 25

Health Department Approves Date—Other Bans Will Be Lifted at Same Time.

REGISTRATION ON THE 20TH

Teachers Pleased with Institute Idea—20,067 Attend—Records of Paralysis Shrink.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Sunday.	Deaths Yesterday.	New Cases Sunday.	New Cases Yesterday.
Manhattan	8	6	20	10
Brooklyn	4	2	12	7
Bronx	1	..	3	4
Queens	1	1	9	1
Richmond	..	..	..	..
Totals	14	9	44	22

Total of deaths to date.....2,123
Total of cases to date.....8,551

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday notified William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, that the public schools might safely open on Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed when it was first decided to postpone the Fall session. Mr. Willcox immediately announced that the school term would begin on the day named, unless the epidemic of infantile paralysis made an entirely unexpected advance. The registration of pupils will be held on Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

Dr. Emerson said that, when the schools opened, all other restrictive regulations which have been enforced throughout the Summer would be abrogated. The motion picture theatres will be permitted to admit children of all ages, and no restraint will be put upon gatherings of children under any conditions.

Had there been no epidemic the schools would have opened yesterday, but, instead, the Teachers' Institute, organized by Mr. Willcox to fill the two weeks between Sept. 11 and 25, began in every school district, attendance by teachers being obligatory. Lectures, conferences and discussions on a multitude of subjects occupied what would otherwise have been the school day. These sessions will be held daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, until the schools open.

"Willcox's University."

Many teachers called the institute "Willcox's University," and referred in conversation to the "forty-six colleges," meaning the sessions held in school buildings in the forty-six districts. They attended to the number of 20,067, and appeared to like the institute idea. Mr. Willcox said many city officials and other speakers of importance would address some of the sessions. He showed a letter from United States Commissioner of Education E. P. Claxton, indorsing the institute.

The opening of Barnard College, set for Sept. 27, will not be postponed because of the epidemic, but entrance and deficiency examinations have been adjourned from Sept. 18 to Sept. 25. Registration will begin on Sept. 25, instead of Sept. 20, and will close for old students on Sept. 30, and for new students on Oct. 4.

The opening of Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., has been postponed until Oct. 4, though there has been no infantile paralysis in the town.

The twenty-two cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday constituted the lowest number in any twenty-four hours since June 25, when there were ten, and the nine deaths were the fewest number since July 5, when there were also nine.

Dr. Emerson estimated that the twenty-two cases meant that, considering children of the school age, there was only one case in every 100,000 children.

Milk Investigation Urged.

"We would not make any quarantine regulations if we had twenty-two cases of scarlet fever reported in a day," said the Commissioner, "so I think we may say that the situation so far as poliomyelitis is concerned is not threatening. It will be perfectly safe by the time the schools open."

The management of the milk stations maintained by Nathan Straus made public yesterday a letter written by Mr. Straus to Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, informing the Surgeon General that none of the 2,500 babies supplied with pasteurized milk from the Straus depots had contracted infantile paralysis, and suggesting that this fact might be made the basis of an investigation to determine if raw milk had spread the disease.

V. Everit Macy, Superintendent of the Poor for Westchester County, said at East View yesterday that the epidemic of infantile paralysis had demonstrated the need for a contagious disease hospital in the county, and he recommended that the Board of Supervisors appropriate $300,000 for its erection and equipment.

Thirty-two New Cases in Jersey.

Thirty-two new cases of poliomyelitis were reported in New Jersey yesterday by the State Department of Health, and it was officially announced that the State quarantine would not be lifted yet.

The new cases were in these places: Newark, seven; New Brunswick, Trenton, Long Branch, and Ocean Grove, two each; Moonachie Borough (Bergen County,) Lodi, Camden, Collingswood Borough, Gloucester, Haddonfield, Haddon Heights, Ocean City, Nutley, South Orange, Wenonah, Jersey City, Hampton Borough, Fair Haven Borough, Montville Township, Union Township, and Westfield, one each.

The entire Board of Health of Carlstadt, N. J., resigned yesterday because of differences with Mayor Philip Obenhuber, who, on Saturday, relieved from duty four guards assigned to as many cases of infantile paralysis to enforce quarantine regulations. The village council meets on Thursday, when a new Board of Health will probably be elected. The Mayor has said the village could get along without health officials until that time.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The usual weekend average was maintained today in the reports of new cases of infantile paralysis reaching the State Health Department from points in the State outside of New York City. During the forty-eight hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon reports of seventy-one cases and three deaths were received, bringing the total number of cases since the inception of the epidemic to 2,631 and deaths to 281.

Deaths were reported today from Yonkers, East Hampton, Suffolk County, and Mohawk, Montgomery County, and cases, by counties, from Westchester, 14; Onondaga, 8; Nassau, 7; Tompkins and Orange, 5 each; Cortland, Oswego, and St. Lawrence, 4 each; Suffolk and Madison, 3 each; Tioga, Montgomery, Ulster, 2 each; Wasnington, Wyoming, Dutchess, Warren, Jefferson, Delaware, Sullivan, and Rockland, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The Department of Health yesterday made public these names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths, reported in the forty-eight hours ended at 10 o'clock in the morning:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Angela Maniato, 174 Thompson St.
James McKay, 319 W. 85th St.
George Kalliloran, 444 W. 19th St.
Thomas Prendergast, 1,409 2d Av.
William Foster, 538 E. 85th St.
Luke Burke, 763 Amsterdam Av.
Mary Burke, 763 Amsterdam Av.
Francis Smith, 1,827 Amsterdam Av.
Minnie English, 441 W. 49th St.
Joseph Cohen, 278 W. 47th St.
Helen Gelrking, 500 W. 51st St.
George McBrinonty, 435 W. 54th St.
Grace Glynn, 446 W. 57th St.
Frank Magchio, 2,164 2d Av.
John Aranges, 2,002 2d Av.
Pauline Beta, 2,401 2d Av.
Ralph Upter, 1,930 Lexington Av.
Dorothy Upter, 1,930 Lexington Av.
Lucino Ittsolito, 339 E. 121st St.
Hedle Katz, 220 E. 110th St.
William Henrickson, 119 Greenwich Av.
Lermaido Mancini, 19 Jones St.
Montime Gries, 321 E. 4th St.
Antth Gries, 321 E. 4th St.
Jerome Sorn, 1,541 Avenue A.
Margaret Breen, 2,115 8th Av.
Jennie Saholy, 601 W. 139th St.
S. Donstante, 306 E. 118th St.
Joseph Annunziata, 2,140 2d Av.
Walter Bittel, 205 W. 119th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Lula Angeledes, 150 W. 28th St.
Arthur Ledwith, 413 W. 26th St.
Edna Edell, 333 E. 28th St.
Hugh Falbey, 110 W. 61st St.
C. Hackett, 1,813 Park Av.
Angela Falatico, 220 Thompson St.
Anasthia Rusick, 443 E. 78th St.
Louis Domdick, 330 E. 121st St.
Harold Fusaman, 220 E. 97th St.
Dora Futerman, 345 E. 49th St.
Hyman Schloss, 230 Monroe St.
Viola Comiskey, 488 E. 74th St.
Carolina Johnson, 186 E. 115th St.
Herman Meyer, 243 E. 83d St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Mary Carbo, 525 Union St.
Rose Schmits, 525 Union St.
Louis Lichtenfeld, 871 Perry St.
Catharine McDonough, 1,930 Parker St.
Charles Whyte, 1,216 Olmstead Av.
Anthony Mahlers, 904 E. 149th St.
Frank Campanelli, 113 St. Ann's Av.

DEATH—BRONX.

Frank Campanelli, 113 St. Ann's Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Helen Bruckman, 180 Russell St.
Francis Rickert, 67 Sutton St.
Emil Sparinsky, 106 N. 7th St.
Jacob Klein, 127 Lynch St.
Alice Ludder, 259 Tompkins Av.
Bertha Roth, 312 Sumner Av.
Roderick Dwyer, 682 Jefferson Av.
George De Nyse, 1,194 E. 98th St.
Irving Berkowits, 604 Howard Av.
Morris Sterenbach, 116 Herzl St.
Sophie Norsdan, 1,155 Glenmore Av.
Bernard Feldman, 158 Riverdale Av.
Margaret Riggelmann, 276 Grant Av.
Pauline Van Bushkirk, 95 Garfield Pl.
Mildred Larkin, 165 Gravesend Av.
Ruth Tate, 511 42th St.
Thomas Meyers, 595 Myrtle Av.
Frank Harsena, 512 Warren St.
Ralph Delninger, 833 New York Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Pera McCormick, 1,556 Pacific St.
Jennie Strongwater, 1,851 Sterling Pl.
Louis Goldstein, 83 Reigel St.
Rose Lippman, 1,208 De Kalb Av.
John J. McGuiness, 263 Flushing Av.
Emil Eleanson, 160 7th Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Almari Kangos, Grantville, Tent City, College Point.
Harold Weismer, 39 Fulton St., Astoria.
Arthur Dorn, 540 8th Av., L. I. City.
Robert Pukel, 886 6th Av., Astoria.
Frank Gongeck, 20 18th Av., Astoria.
Beatrice Begors, 8th St. and Howland Av., Whitestone.
Margaret Thomas, 73 Taylor St., Astoria.
Gwendolin Mahnken, 141 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.
Robert Anderson, 180 New York Av., Jamaica.
Howard Waldron, 2,332 Madison St., Ridgewood.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Howard Demils, 2,001 Wardheim St., Ridgewood.
Margaret Thomas, 73 Taylor St., Astoria.

One patient in Manhattan, who had been reported as having infantile paralysis, was yesterday discharged as "no case."

GIVE TO CRIPPLES FROM AFAR.

One Contribution from California, Another from New Mexico.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $70.24 for its brace fund, making the total $31,023. The day's contributions were:

Mrs. Thomas J. Joy, Santa Fé, N. Mex., $25; Jewish Morning Journal, $13.24; Amy and Elsie Jacob, New Rochelle, $10; Mrs. S. W. Mudd, Los Angeles, Cal., $10; Alexander Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar Street, $5; Kentlands, $5; Laura J. Curtin, Detroit, Mich., and R. T., $1 each.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received these contributions, amounting to $88.60, for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals:

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Ogden, $20; Helen and Dorothy Gould, from a soda water fountain, and Glyphant M. Talbot and Alfred Sadler, from a circus, $15.05; Charlotte Jackson, Ruth Adler, and Aline Blumberg, $10; Michael M. Abrahams, $10; proceeds of a story-telling hour held by Isabel Robertson for the children of the Roxmor Colony, $9; Aimee and El-Verna, $5; Mrs. P. Rieber, $5; Mrs. Whitfield, $5; "Billy and Jack," $4; Mlle. Lafevre, $3; Katherine Ogden and Alfred Ogden, $1 each; proceeds of a candy sale by Clare and Nancy Whitfield, 10 and 7 years old, respectively, 55 cents.

In addition to these contributions, THE TIMES received a check for $1 from A. E. C. H., made payable to the Department of Health.

Two Deaths in Pastor's Family.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The two little sons of the Rev. M. Seymour Purdy, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church here, have died in less than a week of infantile paralysis. They were 4 and 7 years old, respectively. The youngest child died this morning. Prayers were offered in the churches for the family yesterday.

658 Cases in Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—Today's reports of infantile paralysis cases increased the total reported since July 1 to 1,149, which is more than the total reported during the outbreak of 1910. Of the cases reported, 658 came from Philadelphia. There have been 288 deaths from the disease in the State. Nineteen cases were reported today from Philadelphia and 27 from other points in the State.

600 Cases in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—There are 600 cases of infantile paralysis in Connecticut, according to returns made to the State Board of Health, fourteen new cases being reported today from various parts of the State.

25 New Cases in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Twenty-five cases of infantile paralysis, developing over Saturday and Sunday, were reported today to the State Department of Health, making a total of 172 this month. Seven were reported in Boston.

DILWORTH'S WIDOW ARRIVES

She Will Aid in Hunt for Husband's Slayers.

Mrs. Dwight P. Dilworth, whose husband was shot and killed on the Golf Links road in Van Cortlandt Park a week ago Sunday night, arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Scott, Kan., to aid the police and the Bronx County District Attorney in the hunt for her husband's slayers. She will visit the District Attorney's office in a day or two to supply facts which might give the police some clue as to a possible motive for the shooting.

Mrs. Dilworth communicated with the District Attorney's office through an intermediary, who said that she was still in a highly nervous state. This friend advised deferring her examination until later in the week. Where Mrs. Dilworth was staying could not be learned. It was reported that she was at her home in Montclair, but it was said there last night that she would not go home, but would stay with friends in this city in order to avoid publicity.

The police hope that Mrs. Dilworth may be able to throw some light on the story, told by a woman in Harlem, that a woman shot Dilworth. They have been unable to check up on this version of the killing, and unless the widow supplies some tangible clue they will continue their search for two highwaymen, who, according to Miss Mary McNiff, Dilworth's companion on the night of the shooting, came out of the bushes and attacked Dilworth in his automobile.

KILLED BY GARBAGE FUMES.

Guinea Pigs Succumb to Test at Staten Island Plant Hearing.

Hearings were resumed yesterday before the commission appointed by Governor Whitman to inquire into the charge that the proposed Staten Island garbage plant would be a nuisance and dangerous to the health of Richmond Borough and villages in New Jersey. The hearing took place in the Borough Hall before Dr. Lindsey R. Williams, Deputy Commissioner of the State Board of Health, who was assisted by Professor William H. Whipple of Harvard University; Charles H. Horton, Consulting Engineer of the State Board of Health, and Deputy Attorney General George Chamberlain.

Much scientific testimony was brought to show that the fumes of the garbage plant would be injurious. Dr. August Pacini, a Brooklyn pathologist, used fumes obtained at the New Bedford (Mass.) garbage plant to kill several guinea pigs. These fumes were said to be identical with those which would be given off by the proposed plant, and the pigs died in less than ten minutes.

Edward K. Gill, a Deputy State Fish and Game Warden, and Austin S. Johnson, both old residents of the district where it was proposed to erect the plant, testified that ice in the Kills would often make it impossible to unload the garbage from the barges in which it would be sent to the plant. In addition, it was said that the discharge from the plant, which was to handle 2,000 tons of garbage daily, would poison the water supply of the north shore of Staten Island, many persons taking their water from wells near the shore line.

The hearing will be continued today.

WILLYS-OVERLAND PLANS.

Plant Enlargement Gives It an Annual Capacity of 300,000 Autos.

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company, outlined in a statement yesterday the work being done in extending the concern's manufacturing facilities and also discussed internal financial affairs.

"By the end of the year," said he, "all construction and additions to equipment necessary to give the company an annual capacity of 300,000 cars will have been completed, the total outstanding of which will be less than $5,000,000, and this will terminate the company's policy of expansion which has made it the second largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. From this time on the time, experience, and ability of the organization will be devoted to reducing costs, increasing efficiency, and improving production.

"The recent sale of 600,000 shares of common stock has placed the company in such a financial position that no further increase of its preferred or common stock will be required. I own more than a majority of the common stock, and it is my intention to continue personally to control and direct the affairs of the company."

A balance sheet issued by the Willys-Overland Company yesterday showed, as of June 30, cash in bank amounting to $20,787,649, while the total of quick assets was $74,307,890. The real estate and equipment were valued at $22,891,-196, and raw materials at $16,572,280. The company's net surplus was $13,-471,706.

FIGHTS USE OF FAMILY NAME

Press Clipping Concern Asks Injunction Against Rival.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan heard argument yesterday on an application by Henry Romeike, Inc., a press clipping concern, for an injunction against Albert Romeike & Co., Inc., restraining the defendant firm from conducting a clipping bureau under its present name. Counsel for the plaintiffs offered affidavits to show that Albert Romeike, who left the parent organization to start a rival business, had been trying to induce employes of the plaintiff to leave and go with his concern. It was argued that the late Henry Romeike, founder of the business, conceived the idea of selling press clippings and by so doing rendered a service to mankind.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has been representing that it is the original Romeike concern. The defendant denies any improper representations, but insists that it has a right to use the name of its head. The Court reserved decision.

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This is the first Fall season when we could say to our customers—suit your own convenience—order your clothes uptown or downtown. Two stores makes buying especially easy.

Duplicate patterns are carried at both stores and the prices are the same.

Our Fall Line is remarkable in its range of materials and colors. There are many new imported and domestic fabrics.

Call and make a selection for your Fall and Winter clothes—we will make delivery at your convenience.

Suits and Overcoats $20 to $50
To measure only

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World.

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The only high class French Café and Restaurant in the heart of the city, with original Ladies' bar. No connection with any other establishment.
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Finely bound volume of THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The Headease—$4
(Registered)

We couldn't improve the quality of a Stetson Hat—but we have found a way to increase its comfort.

That's how we came to invent the Headease. It is the lightest, softest, easiest hat you've ever seen. Stetson made it—you know what that means.

Sold only in Wallach Stores—the one shown here comes in horizon gray. light tan and gray stone.

Stetson Hats—$3.50 to $8
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Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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It's all that the name suggests!

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Now three flavors:

Have a package of each always in reach

Don't forget
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JF1

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The problem was a difficult one.

But a 6 ton Garford Motor Truck was put to work at the seemingly impossible task.

It was loaded with thousands of pounds of dirt and stones.

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